# NATIONAL

DELEGATE MEETING.

Held in the Chartists' Room, Tib-street, Manchester, on the 20th, 22nd, and 23rd of Feb., 1841. The business of this important deliberative body commenced on Saturday, at ten o'clock, A M., when the following delegates delivered in their credentials, as representatives of the following places:— James Torkington, Stockport;
J. R. H. Bairstow, Liverpool;
Richard Marsden, Bolton;
John Taylor, Rochdale;
John Taylor, Shalton

Jeremiah Yates, Shelton and Potteries; James Cariledge, Brown-street, Manchester; John Skevington, Loughborough;
James Leach, Wigan, and Tib-street, Manchester;
Robert Ward, Middleton;

John Campbell, Salford; James Greaves, Oldham; Robert Jones, Congleton; John Joynson, Shoe and Tailors' Chartists; John Wright, Nottingham and County; Thomas Wall, London; John Arran, West Riding and Yorkshire; William Tiliman, Erighton; R. J. Richardson, Burnley; Joseph Britain, Ashton; Edward Swindlehurst, Preston;

The following places were represented by letter:-Hull, Bromsgrove, Wolverhampton, Norwich, York, tions, at their own meetings, that they can do nothing and Sunderland, declaring their acquiescence in the without you; and that without your aid all progressible the meeting might arrive. decision at which the meeting might arrive. Mr. Greaves, of Oldham, was then elected Chair- and defeat the factions on their own grounds-not men, and Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough, enough that you negative their movements—it is in-

The Charman called upon the Provisional you oppose the common enemy, but take no active declaration of the outgoing Executive to lay before the delegates assembled, the steps to accomplish your country's freedom. You of the persons duly elected. business for which they had been called together; enter not the Association—you subscribe not to the when the Provisional Secretary offered several ex-planatory remarks, and read a number of letters devoted exclusively to the people's freedom. This provisions and details. Another member of the Executive, Mr. LEACH, You feel the distress which prevails: your own

mid that they did not beg the question of the legality wants, and those of your families, many of you canof the organisation; and until some charge was not supply; your neighbours and friends are each day made, they need not apologise, and defend the falling into a state of deplorable misery; and yet, with calling of them together, there being business of every power to prevent it, you allow this state of inflicient importance to justify such a measure. things to be perpetuated. But there are hopes of better The CHAIRMAN then called the attention of the doings, and worthier actions. delegates to the important task before them, and We have long, too long, been split into factions hoped they would address themselves to all such Let factions sink; and stand erect as men. Unite business as might be laid before them by the Pro- unite! and the cause of justice will be gained. visional " Executive."

medments, in almost countless numbers, were to your service. sarted, freely canvassed, and exploded; adjourn- The condition of the incarcerated victims of oppresment after adjournment was found necessary for sion has occupied, in part, the attention of your delethe performance of the ardnous duties of the delegates, gates. We find that you have, in many cases, acted b which they paid great attention, till their care, nobly by them-to those instances of national feeling to which they paid great attention, this titler cate, nobly by them—to those instances of national feeling research, and matured consideration, brought ont, we point with pride and satisfaction, and we exhort link by link, a plan for the organisation of the you not to slacken your exertions.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,—The issue is with you. Success lies right before you. Onward and success will be found to be in the strictest sense. which was carefully considered and got up by a your friends to see, that your steps tend always, and elect committee, was brought forward and read, unswervingly, to the one point of universal liberty-

meried unanimously.

Messrs. Wright, Wall, and Campbell, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the Provisional Executive, returned, after attending to that business. and gave in their report, when a long discussion took place among the Delegates, which was terminated by passing the following resolution, without a dis-

"That in the report of the accounts of the Execufive, it be urgently requested that if any error appear, the various secretaries immediately communicate the same to the Northern Star." It being deemed particularly desirable that the amended plan should be understood and brought into prac- National Charter Association of Great Britain." tical operation, as extensively and speedily as possible, the following resolution was carried manimously:—"That the Editor of the Northern Star be requested to call the attention of the people, in a series of articles, to the new plan of organiza-

"That Messra, Leech, Littler, Cartlidge, Campbell, and Tillman, be the provisional Executive til the first of May."

That the nomination and re-election of the voting for Members of Parliament, by every male of entil the first of May."

Executive publish, on the first of May, the result of the elections, and then cease to exist." The subject of the locality of the sittings of the | Electoral Districts, giving to each district a pro-Executive elicited a protracted and warm discus- portionate number of representatives, according to sion; a motion having been made that they sit in the number of electors. Birmingham. An amendment was proposed and seconded, that they sit in Manchester, when it was carried; the proposer and seconder being the only delegates favourable to the removal to Birmingham. On the subject of accounts, it was resolved, "That the accounts, as found by the audit committee, be left in the hands of the Provisional Executive, and

that they be published in the Northern Star, on the lish of March, at the latest." The condition of the political victims being pence, and afterwards one penny per week subbrought under the consideration of the meeting, it The resolved, "That we, the delegates assembled, do recommend the people to petition Parliament, and memorialise the Queen, for the liberation of all mittee (hereinafter described), in which shall be political prisoners now suffering imprisonment; and entered the names of the members of this Association that they call upon the country, by every legal throughout the kingdom. here, to aid the impoverished wives and familes, by apporting the victim fund." And, for the better That the members of the National Charter Asso-inafter mentioned; five of whom shall sit as an extion throughout the country be requested, by this ecting of delegates, to pay a levy of one penny per head, on Easter week, for the imprisoned victims and

their families." The various modes of expediting the enaction of the Charter being discussed, it was resolved, E Charter being discussed, it was resolved, the nomination to take place every twelve months—
That this meeting urgently recommends the that is to say, on the 1st day of December in each Radical Reformers of the United Kingdom to form year; the election of such Councillors by all the of legally qualified electors, for securing the return day of January next following. of honest Chartist members to the House of Com-

The Committee appointed to draw up an address from the assembled delegates to the country, having resented their report, it was resolved upon, "That the address now read be adopted and aned by the Chairman and Secretary, in behalf of

the delegates assembled." add to the various secretaries, at a price which they election of the General Council.

my deem prudent for the cause." The business was conducted with the greatest manimity and good feeling among the delegates; receive subscriptions and donations for the use of and concluded by the voting of thanks to the Chair- this Association. He shall keep an exact account and Secretary, for the able manner in which thereof, and transmit monthly to the General Treagentlemen had acknowledged the compliment, to the General Secretary. demeeting broke up, every one appearing to be highly mined with what had been done.

ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF GREAT PUBLIC quired. INTEREST AND NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, AT MANCHESTER, ON THE 20TH DAY OF

PRIENDS AND PELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—Appointed your suffrages to the discharge of arduous and im-Percent duties, we have endeavoured to acquit ourto the best of our ability. The state and prosleds of the National Charter Association, as submitted to us by the Provisional Executive, have occupied our anxious thought and consideration; and we feel buy happy in being able to congratulate you therepos. In spite of all the opposition made to it by moved enemies, and by injudicious, though well-meanfriends, the Association has gone proudly on, numbring its thousands upon thousands of devoted friends liberty, registered upon the scroll of union, and contheir moral virtue for the general good. The system of general organisation, concerning which matters of discussion have recently been stated, by been most carefully and painsfully revised, and, ?? behope, smended. Your Delegates feel confident, that in present form, the existence, government, and Every Sub-Secretary shart be a few one candidate, on the First day of February in each one candidate, on the First day of February in each year, and five persons from among those so nominated small, which White or Tory baseness may applied. being it within the danger of the infamous enactions which which which within the danger of the infamous enactions which which within the danger of the infamous enactions which within the danger of the infamous enactions which within the danger of the infamous enactions which will be supported by the infamous enactions which will be supported by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the most pure. In acted shall be elected by the ingenuity of the ingenu which, having been made by Tories, are by which fondly cherished, for the suppression of all consisted societies, having for their purpose the reserving form;

The people's rights. The most timid Chartest be in accordance with the following form:

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The most timid Chartest be in accordance with the following form: and the people's rights. The most timid Chartist be in accordance with the following form:—

# Lt. Athan, Brister & Outstaker, 5 Market St. Leek, Zeb. 27 1941. Izorthern.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 172.

Britain, to rally round and enrol yourselves as members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, as one chief means of securing the enaction of that

Your redemption is in your own hands. We

earnestly entreat you to maintain your position, and to

take continual steps in advance. We feel grateful

for the manner in which you have proved to the fac-

sion must cease. But it is not enough that you fight

From the amended plan of organization, which we

PLAN FOR ORGANISING THE CHARTISTS

OF GREAT BRITAIN,

DESIGNATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

corporated in one Society, to be called "The

OBJECTS.

4. To accomplish the foregoing object, none but

peaceable and constitutional means shall be em-

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS.

GOVERNMENT.

ELECTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

8. Every town or village in which members of this

Association shall be resident, may nominate one or

SUB-TREASURERS AND SUB-SECRETARIES.

of this Association shall be resident, may no-

Council, as a Sub-Treasurer, and one person,

also a member of the General Council, as

and the General Secretary: the nomination of such

DUTIES OF SUB-TREASURERS.

19. Each Sub-Treasurer shall be authorised to

DUTIES OF SECRETABLES.

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL

TREASURER.

appointed for the purpose by the Executive.

duties of a Secretary, as he may be required.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF GENERAL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MODE OF ELECTING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 15. The nomination of candidates of the Execu-

9. Each town or village in which members

Executive Committee.

7. The government of this Association shall be

6. A book shall be kept by the Executive Com-

the entire people of the United Kingdom.

1. That the Chartists of Great Britain be in-

AS REVISED AND AMENDED AT A MEETING OF

DELEGATES, APPOINTED BY THE PEOPLE, AND

HELD AT THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA-

verts of his neighbours.

obtained.

measure of universal rights—the People's Charter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or

February 1, 18and government of that association, being so modified and altered, as to bring it perfectly within the law.

This your Delegates have exerted their utmost powers (14, High-street, Bath,) a member of the General Council of the National Charter Association of Great of discrimination and prudence to accomplish: we believe that we have accomplished it; and, believing that we have done so, and, knowing the importance of a universal mode, as well as a universal mode and power of the National Charter Association of Great distinction of Great distinction of Great distinction of Mr. O'Connor, for Frost, chairman. He said there was something very should be in Bath again shortly, when he intended williams, and Jones, and for the Charter; and three distinctions of March next. a universal mode, as well as a universal principle of Signed, action, we call now upon you, the Chartists of Great

(Carpenter, No. 6, Tib-street, Manchester.) Member of the General Council, and Sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association of

A list of all the candidates so nominated, shall be transmitted, per post, by the General Secretary, to every Sub-Secretary, on or before the 10th day of February; the elections shall be taken on the first day of March following; and the number of votes shall be immediately forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall lay the same before the outgoing Executive Committee for examination, and by their order publish, within one week of receiving cumbent upon you to do something positive. Many of them, the whole of such returns; together with the

POWER AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE. 16. The Executive Committee shall be emplanatory remarks, and results in London and Birmingham, objecting to the plan of organisation as illegal, and declining themselves to assist in carrying out its the hands of his brethren, and seeking to make conwitted as in the fundamental laws; for which purpose they powered to adopt any measures for the advancement of the objects of this Association, consistent
with its fundamental laws; for which purpose they
shall have the disposal of one-fourth of the monies
shall have the disposal of one-fourth of the monies
an association, something like the "Fox and Goose
that such places, with their millions of inhabitants, people to unit and all of the present state of the

17. The General Secretary shall be paid for his services the sum of £2 per week, and each other member of the Executive Council, the sum of member of the Executive Council, the sum of was, therefore, the consequence of this arrangement.

£1 10s. per week during the period of their sittings.

Mr. William Lockhart (one of the Foxes) was called

SOME MEANS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE GREAT

shall be allowed out of the general fund.

Fit and Castlereagh dynasties. The present plan, and the victory is safe. Force your enemies to feel, and select those as candidates who are legally qualified to would go farther than this; for he would like a Scot- thanks. The cards of membership are ready and sit in Parliament. danse by clause, by Mr. Arran, and properly and liberty without limitation, to the full extent of right attend all public political meetings, and there, either seconded the resolution, in a similar strain. Up to ruption; our friends are in treaty for a room, which entiously examined; after which, its adoption was without qualification other than the form and energies by moving amendments, or by other means, enforce this period the meeting was quite cold and inanimoved by Mr. Wright, of Nottingham, and seconded of manhood; and that which is thus consistently and a discussion of our rights and claims, to that none mate; but Mr. James M'Ewen, a Chartist, then doubt, with the aid of a lecturer, much good will be by Mr. Wild, of Middleton, and, when put, was unitedly sought after by a whole people shall be may remain in ignorance of what we want, nor have rose, and proposed an amendment to the following the opportunity of propagating or perpetuating poli-

tical ignorance or delusion. 3. It is urgently recommended that strict sobriety be observed by all members and officers of this Association.

4. The diffusion of political knowledge.

YORK! TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM!

On Thursday and Friday evenings, the Whigs held meetings, at the Merchants' Hall, Fossgate, for the purpose of expressing their approval of Lord John 2. The object of this Association is to obtain a Russell's Registration Bill for England, and the disap-Radical Reform" of the House of Commons; in Proval of Lord Stanley's Bill for Ireland, and in support proval of Lord Stanley's Bill for Ireland, and in support of the Bill of Lord Morpeth for Ireland. The first meeting; and as soon as the vote was taken they posed, and Mr. Swaine seconded, a petition declamenting was for Walmgate, Micklegate, and Castlegate left, and the Church was half emptied. Three ring that until the People's Charter became law, no Wards; and may be fairly stated as a hole-and-corner other resolutions were moved, in accordance with humane provision for the poor could be expected: other words, a full and faithful Representation of Wards; and may be fairly stated as a hole-and-corner meeting, as the town was not placarded. On Friday, it 5. The principles requisite to secure such a got to the Chartists ears, and a number of them accordingly attended, the Hall being crowded to excess. About eight o'clock, H. R. Yorke, Esq., the candidate Executive Committee, for the present year, take twenty-one years of age, and of sound mind; for the forthcoming election, arrived, attended by C. H. place on the first of April, and that the Provisional Annual Elections; Vote by Ballot; No Property Elsley, Esq., the recorder, Geo. Leeman, Esq., Captain Qualification for Members of Parliament; Payment Taylor, and most of the influential men of the Whig chairman. of Members; and a Division of the Kingdom into party; the Recorder being called to the chair. Mr. PEARCE, editor of the Yorkshireman, the pretended unmasker of Chartism, moved the first resolu-

tion, in favour of Lord John Russell's Registration Bill, which he accompanied with a number of remarks, praising the Whigs and calling the Tories. His speech did not produce much effect upon his auditors. Mr. SMITH seconded the motion, in a short speech. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. H. R. YORKE next came forward, and in the 5. Any person shall be admitted a member of this course of his speech praised Lord John Russell's mea-Association on taking a card of membership, to be sure, and abused Lord Stanley's ;—he declared himself renewed half-yearly; for which he shall pay twoan independent man, standing up for no party but one, the people, and was the next moment lauding their

Mr. HARDMAN proposed the next resolution, in favour of Lord Morpeth's, and against Lord Stanley's measure. He occupied himself with proving the gallantry of our troops in shedding the blood of many whom they had never seen or known before. The tokens of disapprobation from the Chartists soon put an end to his cold-blooded speech Mr. GEO. LEEMAN, solicitor, seconded the resolution

in a long speech. The CHAIRMAN was about to put the motion,

when Mr. EDWARD BURLEY, a working man, got up, and was received with tremendous applause. After pointmore persons as members of the General Council; ing out the shuffling of the previous speakers, relative to the Suffrage question, he proposed the following:-"That this meeting is of opinion that the Registration Bill for Ireland, brought into Parliament by Lord Bevery borough and county division, election clubs members of the Association to be taken on the 1st Stanley, is tyrannical in the extreme; and regrets that menced a library to instruct the members, and it is sanctioned by so many English Members, which fully demonstrates, that no justice is to be expected for the people of this kingdom from the House of Commons, as at present constituted, until the people minate one person, a Member of the General get controll over its Members, by the extension of the Suff age to all men twenty-one years of age, of sane mind, and unconvicted of crime; and pledges itself never to rest content until we are fully and fairly represented upon the aforesaid principle.'

a Sub-Secretary, to assist the General Treasurer It was also resolved, "That 20,000 copies of the Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Secretaries, and their The reading of the amendment was received with address and plan of organization be printed in a election by all the members of the Association, to great cheering.) The speaker then exhibited the take place at the same time, as the nomination and failure of the Reform Bill, exposed the various acts of the Whigs in office, and commented upon Lord John Russell's Bill for the continuation of the Poor Law Commissioners at an expense of £60,850 per annum. He sat down amidst loud cheers. Mr. CHARLES STUART, plasterer, rose for the purpose

of seconding the resolution. He remarked that justice district. The Devonport Independent is ratting; they had discharged their respective duties. After surer one-fourth of the whole, giving notice thereof until the people had a fair and uncontrolled voice in is in the shade; and I trust in God Chartism will the election of Members of Parliament. (Applause) soon be in the ascendant. Our souls ought to loathe His opinion went thus far, that every honest man of and abhor the poor, little-minded, vindictive, imbe-11. The Sub-Secretaries shall assist the General Secretary in writing and preserving minutes of all the transactions of the Association, and in preparing the speciation, and in preparing the speciation and the speciation and in preparing the speciation and the speciation and in preparing the speciation and the special and the special and the special and the spe DELEGATES APPOINTED BY PUBLIC for publication such reports of those transactions as MERCHINGS OF THE INHABITANTS OF may be deemed necessary to be published, and in MEETINGS OF THE INHABITANTS OF may be deemed necessary to be published, and in various Large Towns in Great British as by the General Secretary, with the advice of the Executive Committee, may be reblack coats on, to insist upon a fair hearing for the political rights of the papellar but he would tall these genas two of the super blue-bottles stopped theorier, and tical rights of the people; but he would tell these gen- as two of the super blue-bottles stopped theorier, and tiemen who sat upon his right and upon his left, smiling would not let him announce the meeting, till the under their top-coats and macintoshes, that if it was Mayor had seen the placard. The Mayor was not 12. The General Treasurer of this Association not for the carce se contained under the moleskin coat, at home. But the old man met one of the very PEBRUARY, 1841, AND THENCE BY ADshall be chosen by the General Council, in like
JOURNMENT, ON THE 22ND AND 23RD
DAYS OF FERRUARY APORES AD TO THE DAYS OF FEBRUARY, APORESAID, TO THE sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall be responsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall be responsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the Commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the Commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the Commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the wing sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it, sponsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall the extension of power to the commissioners for tem be a Chartist. No, you shall not cry it.

The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in the extreme bit. The poor Law itself was tyranny in tish Patriot, and in such other of the Chartist newspapers as may be selected by the Executive Committee, a statement of the same, with a full balance sheet, which shall be first examined by auditors

sheet, which sheet is the border of the charts of the country, that unfortunately came within the walls of the fremoun's School-room, which would not contain the country. The sheet is the sheet of the charts of the country. The sheet of the charts of the ch three months, publish, in the Northern Star, Scotmen of the city of York, it will be hard for me to remove off your minds, that which they have instilled into them, by their eloquence of speech and the power of their purse; but, I tell you, that you must do your No one tried to stop them, though many made the vidence of the catholics themselves which have not into them the remainder of the day as an holiday, much to the joy of the "wcs self having described them as the live stock of an bodies," who did not forget to testify the same by cheering till their throats were sore. councillors, and attornies, and the influential gentle- the respectables! who, by being jammed in, were 13.—The General Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. He shall keep an exact record of the business, monetary or otherwise, of the record of the business, monetary or otherwise, of the twill be well done. (Applause.) Prove that you turned the world upside down are come hither Executive Committee, and perform all the general are determined to do it to-night, by giving your support also." I explained the principles of the People's in the chair, to hear a lecture from the Rev. Mr. 14. The General Council of the Association shall choose five members of their own body to sit as an aboulders for support. But be aware of the enemy; ture on the five points, we gave out and sung, address on tectotalism, after which, the meeting do not let them enter your camp without they have your watchword, that is "Universal Suffrage and no address or lecture, which lasted two hours, we car-Executive Committee, in manner as herein follows:-Every Sub-Secretary shall be at liberty to nominate

need now entertain no fears; while the boldest will, of necessity, acquire fresh vigour, from the fact of every thing, which was supposed illegal in the constitution

To the General Secretary of the National Charter ferest of hands was held up for it; and on the original motion being put to the meeting, only a few hands were The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, when a ferest of hands was held up for it; and on the original motion being put to the meeting, only a few hands were held up for it. The result was received amid tumul-liberated Whig victims. On arriving at the Association Sir.—I hereby nominate A.B. (black-mith,) of held up for it. The result was received amid tumul-

Three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor, for Frost,

of an equal number of electors, and non-electors, for the purpose of drawing up a set of resolutions to be to the andience. After a vote of thanks to the laid before a public meeting. The present meeting speakers, and a good round of applance, the meeting to the chair, and opened the business. John Arthur unpopular (!) that it was absolutely necessary to be thankfully received at the chapel. change it. He concluded by vilifying the Chartist

effect:—"That having recognised the principle of Universal Suffrage, this meeting, therefore, agrees to throw all minor considerations to the winds, and to throw all minor considerations to the winds, and to use their utmost exertions for the attainment of this most desirable object." Mr. John Taylor se-conded the amendment, and in the course of his re-petition Parliament against the New Poor Law Bill, marks, combatted the usual fallacies of the oppomarks, combatted the usual fallacies of the opponin pursuance of a requisition addressed to the nents of Universal Suffrage, and showed that a union Mayor; and two of the tail usually employed to get TION ROOM, TIB-STREET, MANCHESTER, FEB. GLORIOUS DEFEAT OF THE WHIGS AT of the middle and working classes must be based up mock agitations for a repeal of the Corn Laws, on right principles, not upon time-serving expediency. A discussion which lasted two hours followed, in one of them being in the chair, and the other which the Househeld Suffragists showed that they trying to make a speech. A petition was also read, retained all their hatred to Chartism and Chartists. but no one would second it, because of its absurdly The vote was taken for the amendment and resolu- outrageous language, the terms in which it was tion, when it appeared that the Chartists were in a couched being such as would have prevented any Harris was unapproachable, and no answer had yet minority, though a small one. The Chartists had not Member of the House of Commons from dreaming the objects of the Household Suffragists. When the last resolution was carried, to the effect that an whereby the Charter should become the law of the whereby the Charter should become the law of the association be formed, founded on the resolutions, land. The proposition was received with acclama-

> WARRINGTON.—The Chartists met as usual in their room on Sunday. After the routine business an animated discussion on the benefit to be derived from Universal Suffrage was holden; Messrs. Web-ster, Richardson, Houghton, and others, taking part therein. Mr. Leech lectured, according to announcement in the Star, to a very crowded and attentive audience. There were some few of the middle class there, and what was most pleasing, Mr. Leech had the honour of having the deputy constable's attendance at the conclusion of the lecture, which gave general satisfaction. The chairman invited discussion, but no one accepted it. The meeting broke up after giving several hearty cheers.

OUSEBURN.—Mr. J. Mason delivered the first of a series of lectures in the School Room, Byker Buildings, on Sunday morning last, on the consti-tution of England, France, and America. He appeared to give general satisfaction. At the conclusion of the lecture, the following resolution was carried:-" That this meeting is of opinion that the conduct of the Government to that noble champion illegal, brutal, and cruel in the extreme, and un- and inhuman character. We are, Sir, &c. &c." precedented in the history of our country, and is calculated to bring the laws of the country inte contempt and disrepute; and that this meeting pledges itself to use every legal and constitutional means in its power, to cause an altera-tion to take place forthwith." The secretary then informed the meeting that they had comcalled upon those present to enrol themselves as members, many of whom did so. The cause is going on gloriousiy here. After Dr. M'Douall's last lecture here, fourteen new members enrolled themselves, nine of whom were females. As it is the intention of the Association to become agents of the Northern Star, any one who is desirous of taking the paper, can be supplied at the School Room above named, on Sunday mornings, and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The profits upon the sale will be expended in books for the library.

CHARTIST MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST .- We are progressing gradually, but I trust surely, in the three towns, Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. The Fox and Goose Meeting has extended its influence even to this Whig, Tory, and priest-ridden your watchword, that is "Universal Suffrage and no surrender;" and thus will you be enabled to bid them defiance in their attempt to bring you into another political Whiggish snare. (Loud applause.) After a number of observations on the conduct of the Whigs, the speaker concluded by saying—Be alive to your own duty, and have nothing short of the whole Charter, Three cheers, and a Manchester hurrah! for the dissenting voice, the following modelisation which lasted two hours, we carried to Mr. John M'Birnie, a poor hand-tion :—"That this meeting pledge's themselves, to be presented to Mr. John M'Birnie, a poor hand-tion individually and collectively, to s gitate with all for the untiring zeal and great exertions he has made divided, and the numbers were—

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT.—A testimonial is about to be presented to Mr. John M'Birnie, a poor hand-tion :—"That this meeting pledge's themselves, individually and collectively, to s gitate with all for the untiring zeal and great exertions he has made divided, and the numbers were—

Testimony of Respect.—A testimonial is about to be presented to Mr. John M'Birnie, a poor hand-tion individually and collectively, to s gitate with all for the untiring zeal and great exertions he has made divided, and the numbers were—

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The cond of the whole charter is possibility of a case and the could be conducted.

The cond of the conduct of the Noble Lords special the conduction in bringing about the equally peculiar and equally stringent being equally peculiar and equally stringent

ciation-room, Mr. Butterworth was appointed chairman. He said there was something very People's Charter, to an attentive sudience. The lecturer showed the hypocrisy of the priesthood, in their spposition to the just demands of the people, in a manner which called forth frequent applause. He made some very excellent observations on equality, which made a deep impression upon his audience. After the lecture, the following resolution was carried, with one dissenting voice:—Resolved, "That this meeting aware, by sad experience, of the fatal effects of being led away from the question of Universal Suffrage by parties agitating for Homesteld Suffrage, abolition of the Corn Laws, would not benefit the working classes, and contrasted the manufactures at home secure to all a voice in making the laws by which they are governed."

People's Charter, to an attentive sudience. The secure which caused so much tyranny to be exercised by such a lazy set of drones now in excision of this community. He entered at great length into the acts of tyranny practised by the cotton lords and their tools, upon a half famished half starved, and half clothed people. He then too's a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a Repealer; but, at the same time a repeal of well away. Mr. Leech contended that a repeal of well-away for the Corn Laws, would not benefit the working classes, and contrasted the manufactures at home with that abroad, and showed the increase of that they are governed."

Let the prior of the corn Laws, and said he was a Repealer; but, at the same time a repeal of well-away. Mr. Leech contended that a repeal of well-away for the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and said he was a rapid view of the Corn Laws, and People's Charter, to an attentive audience. The somewhere, which caused so much tyranny to be shall have the disposal of one-fourth of the monies collected throughout the society, and lodged with the General Treasurer.

an association, sometimes are association and association are association.

In a sociation it was a were likely to give up their manufactory to grow corn for a mere handful of people ? Mr. Leech then that a committee of conference should be appointed, entered into several arguments in favour of the People's Charter, which gave the utmost satisfaction

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

After some minor affairs of business, the delegates present humbly unto you, you will perceive that the their acceptance of office, either by being employed the industrious and middle classes remained in their Bethel Chapel, in which he shewed up the enormities Toryism and priestcraft, but from the manifestation After some minor aniars of obsiness, the delegates present humbly unto you. You will perceive that the took at the question of legality, and discussed it at percent discussion after discussion; and deliberated upon them, in connection with the several Acts of Parliament that bear upon the subject. The law and the minutest details of the plan of control of the provision and percent discussion; and the minutest details of the provision and percent discussion after discussion, and deliberated upon them, in connection while they continue in their official capacity, or in the opinion of this meeting, highly desirable that boar upon the subject. The law and the minutest details of the perceive, also, that immediate provision must be made that the form the manifestation as the first acceptance of once, either by clause of the plan of or claus, and the binders, of the accomplishment of the provisional Excutive you will some the provision must be made that the form the manifestation of the executive of the provisional Excutive you will some their own interest, of the accomplishment of the existence, the manifestation of the executive, or in for the accomplishment of the provisional Excutive you will such other way as may be most convenient for the clause of right and justice. At the forement of the working class, who did not join the thought of the working class, who did not join the thought of the working class, who did not join the thought of the working class, who did not join the the same of the provision of the maintenant of their own interest, of the accomplishment of the working class, who did not join the while they continue in their of class, and the binders, of the working class, who did not join the thought of the the manifestation of the working class, which was the precent distinct of the provision of the maintenant of their own interest, of the maintenant of their own interest. Of the necentary, the impo incidental expenses, shall be paid to them in addition, just rights, and all the beneficial effects, which must by the parties who may request their services; or in the event of being employed by the Executive to open new districts, the same proportion of expenses style, and said the name "Chartism" was become to is also a useful library. Donations of books will the band when the mass sing, accompanied by the chart of the chair, who called appointed. The chapel in Rice-place, Barker-gate, upon Mr. James Taylor to address the meeting; is open every Sunday, from ten to twelve o'clock in the spoke upwards of an hour in his usual elequent the forencon for reading and discussion, where there is also a useful library. Donations of books will the band when the band whe

END.

1. The people shall, wherever convenient and Bain moved the next resolution, which included the next resolution, which included avaning last after the usual business. Was transported to the council of the above Association.—At the weekly meeting of the Council of the above Association, on Monday other imprisoned Chartests. A vote of thanks was his periods the previous the pr tish Registration Bill, or anything, even to the sixteenth part of a farthing! Mr. James Girdwood The cause is progressing in this sinkhole of cordone, their motto still being, the "Charter and no

> proved the triumphant position of the Chartists in humane provision for the poor could be expected; and a committee appointed to frame regulations; the meeting was very thin and tame; and scarcely a diately vacated, declaring he would not sign the score remained to give a vote of thanks to the petition on behalf of the meeting; and his confrater, ruby-faced George, immediately took his hat and made off, amidst the laughter of the meeting. Mr. Seal was then voted to the chair, and Mr. Swaine proposed, and Mr. Nicholson seconded, that as the management of steamers. Messrs. Easthope and Wynn Ellis, the Members for worthy of the confidence of the operatives of Leicester, and Mr. Wakley be requested to present the James Graham in abandoning the present adminispetition to the House. This was also carried by tration.

> more for the Charter. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—At the room in All Saints Open, immediately after the meeting in the Town this, which went to perpetuate the empire of the Hall, the following requisition to the chief magis- Hon, and Learned Member for Dublin. trate of the borough was unanimously agreed upon:
>
> "To the Worshipful the Mayor of Leicester.—Sir, instance, Lord Stanley's Bill was popular through--We, the undersigned, most respectfully request out the country, but that its popularity vanished you to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of as the people became better acquainted with its this borough, for the purpose of memorialising Par-liament in favour of the liberation of Feargus O'Con-Mr. La nor, Esq., now a prisoner in the Castie of York, Bill. of the people, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for libel, is and subjected to treatment of the most undeserved GREENCCK.—On Tuesday evening, the 16th instant. Mr. G. J. Harney delivered a lecture upon intimidation held out, that, in the event of a war,

"The Republican principles of the Church of Scotland, as spoken of by P. M. Stewart, Esq., at a late anti-parsonage meeting." That day being the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the birth-day of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney, a ball was given at the barney of Mr. Harney of Mr. H close of the lecture, as a token of the high estimation entertained by the Greenock Chartists of the ing invaluable services of that indefatigable patriot and never-tiring advocate of the eternal rights of man. By eight o'clock the Hall was crowded, when Dr. Donelly was elected chairman, who opened the proceedings in a short but nest and effective ad- would vote against its second reading. dress. Mr. Harney commenced his lecture with Stewart, showing up the bigotry, intolerance, and understood that one was to extend and the other stewart, showing up the bigotry, intolerance, and usurpation of the Church of Scotland. Next Mr. H. reviewed the conduct of the Clergy generally, showing up their wicked support of despotism, the part they had played in promoting and encouraging the unjust wars in which the rulers of this country have been and are at the present time engaged. He contracted Christianity as taught by its founder, plause.—Mr. Thomson, Chartist preacher, proposed with three cheers; and the customary cheers having been given for the Welsh martyrs, Feargus O'Concord, and the incarcerated patriots, Dr. M'Douall, Bill. and his intended new journal, (to be called "The National,") the Charter, the Chairman, &c., this part of the evening's proceedings terminated.—The Ball opened at ten o'clock, Mr. Harney leading off the dance: and, with undiminished spirit, this exhilarating amusement was kept up until "ayont the hour of twal'."—On Wednesday, the 17th, Mr. an erection of a perfectly new one upon its ruins. Harney, along with Mr. Hillous, visited the Chart-The Right Honourable Baronet then proceeded to

CALTON .- A meeting was held in the Infant School Room, on Wednesday night, Mr. M.Fae to the amendment for Universal Suffrage. The object Charter, combatted, as well as my humble offorts Calder, on the present state of parties, Tories, of bringing you here to-night is, that there is likely to would enable me to do it, the class-arguments Whigs and Chartists. The lecturer acquitted himbe a dissolution of Parliament shortly; hence there against it—describing the villary of exclusives— self to the satisfaction of his Chartist audience; will be a spawn of locusts coming to rally on your and the sufferings of white slaves. Before my lec- after which, Mr. Mair, of Tile Field, delivered an

duty, and have nothing short of the whole Charter, Three cheers, and a Manchester hurran! for the shopocrats of Glasgow and the neighbourhood. All Universal Suffrage, and no surrender. (Lond ap. Charter, and three cheers, and th

BATH.—On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. Vincent who arrived in Bath on the day previous, and was warmly received, delivered a powerful and interesting lecture, at Mr. Salisbury's Large Room, King's Mead Square. The lecture lasted for about an hour, and was listened to with breathless silence throughout. Mr. V. found the effect of his long and ernel imprisonment: at the conclusion of his and cruel imprisonment; at the conclusion of his lecture he was much exhausted. On Friday evening, at the same place, he delivered another lecture, which far surpassed in eloquence, pathon, and power, his former lecture, though that was excellent. Mr. V. is well adapted to route the people; he has a fine stentorian voice, which is so well humonred that it caused fail to produce the desired effect. His Friday lecture was on the present state of affairs; on Democratic Government, which he explained much to the satisfaction of his hearers. His remarks on tectotalism were rap urously applauded, as was also his appeals to the people, calling upon them to become united, and to exert themselves in behalf of the Charter. At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. V. announced that he and poverty now so prevaient among the industrious classes. He also announced that in the classes, and something must be done to alleviate the course of a few weeks, he should establish a sufferings endured by what the high and middle class choose to term mere outcasts of society, and concluded by introducing Mr. Losch, who said he public fectures was delivated in the Social Institution, by Mr. Dean Taylor, on the principles of the People's Charter, to an attentive audience. The cent an address of congratulation, on his restoration to the sweets of home, and to the blessings of personal freedom. The addressers said they had learned with heartfelt pleasure, increased by the high epinion they entertained of his many virtues, both public and private, as well as of his public utility, that the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for the subjected for these subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for these twenty months need to be a subjected for the subj been subjected for these twenty months past, had not impaired his health, nor damped the generous ardour of his mind. They said they should ever cherish him in their memories, and they know determine the Charter was established as the law of the land, the people would reward kim, and all who, like him had suffered so much in their cause.

On Suppay evening last, Mr. Clarke delivered a very impressive lecture at the room of the National Charter Association. The room was pretty well attended on this occasion. The lecturer dwelt on

> people to union and exertion. The lecture was much approved. On Monney, a public meeting took place at the room of the Charter Association, to memorialise the House of Commons on behalf of poor Peddie; Mr. Clarke in the chair. A memorial, conched in strong terms, was adopted. Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., was

separated, highly delighted with the evening's proappointed to present it to the House. MILNROW.—CHARTIST SOIRER.—On Tuesday 18. The members of the Executive shall be entitled to compensation, for loss consequent upon follows:—"That as it was evident, that, co long as excellent lecture was delivered by Mr. Dorman, in which has long been noted as one of the hotbeds of the band, when Mr. Thomas Livesey was called on CHESTERFIELD & BRAMPTON. NATIONAL cheers were now given for Frost, Williams, and and addressed the meeting for a short time. Three

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF PRIDAY. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bill for facilitating the administration of justice at petty sessions was read a second time last night in the House of Lords. The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe put some ques-

tions on the subject of Mr. Snow Harris, and his plan for applying lightning conductors to the vessels of her Majesty's navy.

The Earl of Minro stated that the Admiralty had written to Mr. Harris, admitting his title to compensation to the sub-

sation for the time which he had devoted to the subject, and for calling the attention of the Admiralty to the practicability of applying a well-known principle to so important an end. 'The Admiralty, however, had added, that the sum demanded by Mr. been received from that gentleman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Sandon drew the attention of the Government to the calamitous shipwreck of the Governor Fenner, by which upwards 120 lives had been lost. and asked whether it was intended to bring forward any measure to prevent similar misfortunes here-Mr. LAEOUCHERR said that the authorities most

competent to judge had been consulted, and the result was a belief that it would not be adviseable to apply the rule of the road to the sea, as respected The debate on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) the borough, had thought proper to absent themselves from their places, during the first and second
readings of the Foor Law Bill, they be deemed unto address the House from the Treasury bench, was to address the House from the Treasury bench, was a sufficient justification for Lord Stanley and Sir

acolamation, and the meeting broke up, after three cheers had been given for Mr. O'Connor, and three in the present measure inconsistent with the Reform

Col. CONOLLY would resist strongly a Bill like

Mr. Lascelles opposed the second reading of the Mr. GISBORNE supported the second reading.

Mr. CHOLMONDELEY opposed the Bill, and depre-cated the idea that Hon. Members were to be acted upon by fear, or that they were likely to yield to the

Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE supported the second read-

Mr. Shaw said that the Irish Members were at presentrather the representatives of numbers than of property, and the present Bill would carry that principle infinitely farther, for which reasons he

Mr. O'CONNELL said that the existence of 4,000,000 giving a narrative of his recent arrest, at the in- of paupers in Ireland was of itself a sufficient stance of the notorious Mackgill Chrichton, and excited roars of laughter by his rich mimicry and lashing of that half-daft, half-knavish champion of lashing of that half-daft, half-knavish champion of lashing of that half-daft, half-knavish champion of lashing of the Noble Lord (Stanley) the people per-Presbyterian ascendancy. The lecturer next at tacked the would-be M. P. for Greenock, P. M. understood that one was to extend and the Poslier contrasted Christianity, as taught by its founder, to act independently of their landlords. (Hear.) and by its present ministers, as also the lives of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman then proceeded out with the most enthusiastic and uproarious ap- lation. In Ireland the franchise was going out—it was dying away-the landlords were extinguishing a vote of thanks to Mr. Harney for his talented ex- it, and he thanked the noble lord for rousing the pooure of the hypocrisy of the priesthood. Given people of Ireland to their danger, and giving them a vith three cheers; and the customary cheers having timely summons to the field. The House to many the concluded by calling upon the House to pass the

Sir R. PERL, amidst the continued cheering of the House, condemned in the strongest language the intolerent spirit displayed throughout the speech of Mr. O'Connell. The Right Hon. Baronet then proceeded to analyse the bill, which he contended was an utter destruction of the existing franchise, and quote from the evidence of Mr. O'Connell before the Lords' Committee, with a view to shew that it was the evidence of the Catholics themselves which had this principle of franchise was to be applied to England, for nothing could be so injurious as to establish this precedent without making a public declaration that it was not to be considered or acted upon as a precedent for England. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that with respect

to extending a similar franchise to England, he must say that the cases were very different, and that of Ireland was so very peculiar, that he could scarcely conceive a possibility of a case

Majority.....

Bill to be committed pro firm



BIRMINGHAM.—MESSRS. COLLINS AND O'NEIL AND THE BIRMINGHAM ASSOCIATION.-Nothing gives received many letters from the Chartist friends of Birmingham, complaining of an unfriendly spirit Church; some of them denouncing those leaders by name, in rather stringent terms. We have declined to notice these communications; but we think the following demands notice. We received it in time for our last paper, and should have noticed it therein; but that it was laid aside and overlooked. After some preliminary remarks, the letter says :-

"We are endeavouring to get up a solree in honour of Mesers. White, Vincent, and Binns. On Thursday evening last, Mr. Barret, one of our Council, attended the announce that tickets for the source may be had at the door; they not only refused to make the announcement. but actually advised those present not to purchase, and are, to their utmost, endeavouring to make our soirce a failure. The chairman (O'Neil) not only refused to give the notice out, but tried to make the company believe that we were acting a deceptive part towards the public. His words being "I am sorry that I gave it out on Sunday, for I have found since, that it is a lie-that Mr. Vincent will not be there." We beg leave to say that we never said that Mr. Vincent would be there; if we thought proper to hold a soirce in honour of Messra Frost, Williams, and Jones, that would not declare that those gentlemen would be present. We wish to henour Mr. Vincent as a suffering patriot. If Mr. Vincent can be present, we shall be happy to have his presence. But how came they to know that Mr. Vincent would not be there? Mr. Collins has been to London, and, while there, made it his business to see Mr. Vincent. This accounts for all. It is well known that the general committee for the restoration of our much respected but suffering friends, Messrs. Frest. Williams. and Jones, meet in Birmingham now. Mr. Collins, as a leader in Birmingham—as a member of the late Con-Vention-as a Chartist, would naturally be expected to be one of the foremost in this work of mercy. Is he so? Let his conduct speak. Mr. Collins never attended one meeting, neither public nor private, about this object. Never, until the demonstration at Holloway-head, on New Year's Bay, when he, in company with Arthur O'Neil, walked up together, about half an hour after the meeting was advertised to commence. The people were willing to look over his past offences, and in doing so appointed Mr. Collins chairman. How did he act in that important situation? What were his words? He respected John Frost, while he condemned his conduct. Thus, by the first and last interest, he took in Mr. Frost's behalf, he has done an irreparable injury to that great and good man's character. It is with regret that we have stated these facts, but our duty to

[We shall not add a word to this statement, further than to echo the last sentence. "It is with regret but our duty to the public demands it."]

the public demands them."

tian Chartist Church, Newhall-street. A lecture will be given respecting the new organisation.
was delivered by Mr. O'Neil on the "Poets of the Proposest A Chartist assertion. People," in the course of which he read several beautiful and soul stirring passages from Southey's "Wat Tyler" and also quoted largely from the writings of Shelley and Byron. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. T. P. Green commented on the manner in which the lecturer had treated the subject, and was replied to by Mr. Collins. Af.er which, Mr. George White addressed the meeting. He stated that he had come to that meeting on important business, connected with the Chartist movement. He had that evening received a circular from the Secretary of the Executive Council at Manchester, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of electing a Delegate to attend at Manchester on the 20th for the transaction of important business. He had no other course to pursue than the one he had: it his duty to lay the circular before them, as he understood that the persons attending that place were Chartists, and also as the meeting in question was called for the purpose of removing the objections held by a portion of the Chartists of Birmingham' He therefore thought it highly necessary that a meeting should be called and a Delegate elected. Mr. O'Neil objected to the recommendation of Mr. White, as a meeting could not be legally called for the election of a Delegate without five days' previous notice, besides there was but one day in which the notice could be given, and that would not be sufficient time to take the opinion of the people. Mr. Collins coincided with Mr. O'Neil as to the shortness of the notice, and moved a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. O'Neil. Mr. White, then addressed the meeting on the necessity of a cordial union between the Chartists as the only means of attaining the end they sought, and expresheld by some of them had been removed, they would unite with their brethren of the National Charter Association. Mr. Hill expressed his willingness to

of this body held their weekly meeting on Monday evening last, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street. last, the Chartists of Sunderland had a Social Ball Mr. Lynell was called to the chair, and Mr. T. P. a circular and 100 cards of membership from Mr. So much for the middle-class loyalty.

Tillman, of Manchester. He delivered an account of the manner in which he acted, as regarded the circular, requesting a meeting to be called to elect a the circular had not arrived sooner. A long con- they go on conquering, and to conquer. versation took place as to the necessity of calling a public meeting for the purpose of electing a fresh Council; the present Council expressing their williagness to resign in favour of any persons the people might choose—so that the business might be conducted in a manner to remove all cause of jealousy or division, it is their intention to call a public meeting at the earliest opportunity after the decision of the delegates of Manchester shall become known, for the purpose of electing a fresh Council, they being determined to act upon that decision, and Attorney. Cooper, Old Cavendish-street. not to countenance or support any other body. CHARTIST SOIRER.—The sub-committee, for the

carried, after which the meeting separated.

purpose of conducting the soirce, to be held on the Swithin's-lane. 9:h of March, in honour of Mesers. Vincent, White and Binns, are making all possible arrangements for coach-smith, March 2. at two, April 2. at eleven. carrying out the object for which they have been Attorneys, Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's place, Old chosen. Mr. Barratt stated that more than half the Jewry. tickets had been sold. It was then determined that J. Robson, Bean-street, Leicester-square, coach-curthe remaining cards should be left for sale at the rier. March 5, at twelve, April 2, at eleven. Attorney, following places: -Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steelhouse Keighley, Panton-square, St. James's. Lane; Mr. Taylor, printer, Smallbrook-street; and F. Wood, Brixton, Surrey, corn-dealer, March 3. April Mr. Watte, stationer, Snow Hill.

EANDBACH.—At a meeting of friends to the principles of the Charter, held in Sandbach, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of organising the County of Cheshire, and forming associations in those towns Attorneys, Elsworthy, Plymouth; and Surr, Lombardwhere there is none; and, secondly, to provide funds street. for a lecturer: resolutions were adopted in furtherance of these objects by the parties present. The third resolution called earnestly on the following places to send friends to the next meeting, which will be called in the Star, and by letters to the secretaries of the following places:—Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Sandbach, Macciesfield, and from the council of Congleton.

WOLVERHAMPTON .- Mr. Dean Taylor, the Chartist lecturer for the district, lectured at Mr. Mogg's Temperance Coffee House, on Sunday last. Mr. Mogg was called to the chair, and, after a few observations, introduced Mr. Taylor, who addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Taylor stated, that most of the evils which afflicted society proceeded from class-legislation; he then called the attention of the audience to the manner in which the Church and the State support each other, in their encroachments on the rights of the industrious classes. He afterwards pointed out the effects of the slavish doctrines inculcated by the preachers of different sects, in reducing the wages of the operative. He then exposed some of the clerical objections to political equality and concluded by recommending the diffumon of sound political information, and the Charter E. Hellawell, B. Sykes, G. Firth, J. Lockwood, and T. The lecture gave universal satisfaction, and votes of regards J. Lockwood and T. Wood. J. Hobbs and J. with the unanimous consent of the meeting.

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CHACEWATER (CORNWALL) --- On Monday evening, the 15th instant, the large Club Room of the Falmouth Inn was crowded to excess, to hear Mr. J. H. Longmain, late of frure, a member of the Redruth Charter Association, who addressed them shire, to surrender March 9 and April 6, at two, at and the birmingham Association.—Rouning gives require chartes about them to find ourselves compelled, in on the propriety of obtaining political knowledge, justice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disjustice and in honesty. mstice and in honesty, to be the chroniclers of disagreements in our own ranks; but, as the faithful
power. The speaker recommended the poor man's
heralds of the movement, we must comply with the
heralds of the movement, we must comply with the
cheralds of duty, however disagreeble. We have
the rights of the poor, holding in his hand the
demand of duty, however disagreeble. We have Northern Star, enlogising the character of its pro-prietor, Feargus O Connor, and the many sacrifices manifested towards the associate body of Chartists he has made, and describing his present position, in that town, by the leaders of the Chartist Christian &c., and of others, suffering in the cause of the people; reminding them of that noble of nature, and of their own country, (Lovett) briefly explaining the prosecutions they would have to contend against. Having mentioned the name of Spurr. there was a partial cheer raised by those who knew him. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Longmain was requested to meet them at an early period. Great hopes are entertained of forming an association in connexion with Redruth and Cornwall; could we obtain a spirited and talented church, and requested the chairman (Mr. O'Neil) to missionary, we think the motto of "one and all" would be realised.

EDINBURGH.—The quarterly meeting of the Edinburgh Charter Association was held in White-field Chapel, on Wednesday evening week, Mr. James Cumming, President of the Association, in the chair, who stated the business of the meeting. Mr. Husband, the Secretary, then asked whether he (the Chairman) would read the minutes of the Committee for the last quarter, when it was carried by a majority that they be not read. The auditors then brought forward their report of the income and expenditure of the last quarter, which was unani- Fetch, Cambridge. mously adopted; the debts of the Association, including rent, were then stated to be above £8. Mr. Blackie then brought forward a report of the ruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street; income and expenditure of the social meetings, which Rush, Austin-friers. shewed, upon an average, that the Association had been gainers to about £1 per week. A motion that linendrapers, Ludgate-hill, March 5, at half-past twelve, the report be received, and a vote of thanks to the and April 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Social Meeting Committee, for their unwearied Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Reed and exertions, was carried unanimously. Mr. Rankin then rose, in pursuance of a motion of which he had given notice last quarterly meeting, and moved that Mr. John Watson then moved that a new Association be formed, and called "The Edinburgh Chartist Association," which was seconded, and carried unanimously. Mr. Rankin then read the rules for the guidance of the new Association, and moved their adoption, which was seconded and carried. Fifteen members of the Committee were then elected. In consequence of Mr. J. Duncan having made an offer of his stock and shop to the Committee, as he was leaving town, having been appointed preacher, &c. to the Chartists of Dundee. considerable discussion arose whether it would be profitable or not; and if profitable, would the Association be justified in becoming speculators, such having a tendency to divert the members from the object they had in view—the attainment of their political rights. It was ultimately carried, by a majority of one, that the sub-committee, which had we permit this statement of alleged facts to appear; been previously appointed, be empowered to conclude the bargain to the best advantage. The Com-Public Meeting at Birmingham .- A meeting mittee meet every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, was held on Thursday evening last, at the Christrom eight to ten o'clock, where every information

REDDITCH.—A Chartist sermon was preached at this place, on Monday the 21st, by Mr. Clements, of Bromsgrove. He took his text from the first part of the 62nd Psalm:-" Trust not in oppression, and become not vain in robbery." He pointed out the oppression inflicted on the poor of this country in an able and eloquent manner, and explained the means resorted to by an unprincipled government to reduce the industrious portion of the community to penury. He concluded his address, by exhorting his hearers to join the Chartist movement. His sermon gave satisfaction, and has done muc

gressing rapidly in this place. A spirited meeting Paupers, with a variety of other useful information, was held last week at the Town Hall, to hear an important alike to the non-consuming producers, address from Mr. Dean Taylor, the lecturer for this and to the non-producing consumers. already taken, as the National Charter Association district. A procession was formed for the purpose would not have another meeting until after the time of escorting Mr. Taylor to the place of meeting; appointed for the meeting of delegates. He thought the members of the band wearing gilded laurel leaves in their hats on the occasion. The Hall, which is capable of holding 1,000 persons, was well filled on the occasion. Mr. Sanders was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by giving out the Chartist National Anthem, which was sung with People may free themselves from oppression. By great spirit by the meeting. He then read the rules ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention, of the National Charter Association: after which, and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Prohe introduced Mr. Dean Taylor, who was listened vision Company. to with great attention, whilst he pointed out the evils proceeding from the union of Church and State, and how they jointly oppressed the people; and then explained the true nature of political equality. At the conclusion of his address, he stated his willingness to hold a discussion with any person who right of every man to the possession of the Elective might differ with him in opinion: none appearing Franchise. willing to accept the challenge, Mr. Taylor retired, heartily cheered. A large number then enrolled their names as members of the National Charter Association, and the numerous assemblage retired sed a hope that when the cause of the objections to their homes, well pleased with the eloquent and

STOCKPORT.-A correspondent calls upon the join the Association when he might do so with safety, working classes, and friends to free enquiry geneand had no doubt that they would all act similarly, rally, in Stockport, to take shares in the proposed Mr. Empson was determined to keep within the Hall of Science, which will be capable of holding limits of the law, and if the Association was framed 1500 persons, with school rooms, library, reading, on a proper basis he would immediately join it. Mr. and committee rooms attached, which will be let at White congratulated them on the good reeling dis- a moderate rate, to any party, for public meetings, played, and said he doubted not, that the Delegate lectures, discussions, balls, concerts, dinner and Meeting at Manchester, would remove all cause of tea parties. Nearly 500 shares are now taken up. difference, and that real Chartists would then be We need not add that in such an important town enabled to unite together for the attainment of their as Stockport such a building is of the highest importrights. Mr. Collins's resolution was then put and ance and value; especially when it is so deficient NATIONAL CHARTER Association.—The Council for the working classes.

last, the Chartists of Sunderland had a Social Ball in the large room of the Golden Lion Inn. The Green was requested to act as Secretary for the attendance was upwards of one hundred, and comevening, in the absence of Mr. Penn. He then proposed most of the youthful portion of the Chartist ceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting, body in Sunderland. The dancing was kept up which were confirmed. Several letters were then with spirit, and with excellent order, until an early read from various places, amongst which was one hour the following morning. Several songs and from T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., stating that he pre-recitations were given in the course of the evening; mented the Birmingham petition on behalf of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on the 19th inst.; and that "al-Frost, Williams, and Jones. The proceedings were though he feared Mr. O'Connor's health had suff-red conducted with so much decorum and good taste, from his confinement, yet his treatment in York that we are warranted by experience in stating Castle was now very different from what it was at that the people have the capacity to enjoy the the commencement of his imprisonment-a friend of pleasures of dancing, without debasing themselves, his having paid him a visit, who was not subjected to as their betters frequently do, at such assemblies. the intrusive presence of the turnkey, as formerly." It is worthy of remark, that, while so many were A letter from Redditch, requested that Mr. Dean called together by the sympathies of Chartism, a Taylor should be sent to them in exchange for Loyal Ball, which was attempted to be got up in the another; but the Council considered it would create same room, to celebrate the christening of the confusion as the Leaturers' Tour was already pubconfusion, as the Lecturers' Tour was already pub- Queen's babe, turned out a miserable failure, only lished. Mr. White then stated that he had received sixteen persons, male and female, having attended

CASTLE DOUGLAS .- A Democratic Association has been established here, much to the alarm of the delegate, to proceed to Manchester. The Council gentry and priests in this quict rural quarter, and approved of what he had done, and regretted that to the encouragement of the friends of liberty. May Just published, in small Octavo, price One Shilling

# Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, February 19. BANKRUPIS.

G. H. Garnett, Queen Ann-street, Marylebons, chemist and druggist, Feb. 26, at eleven, April 2, at twelve. J. Philpot, St. Swithin's lane, victualler, Peb. 26, at one, April 2, at twelve. Attorneys, Wire and Child, St. W. Wersfold, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square,

2, at eleven. Attorney, Oldknow, Featherstone-buildings. Holborn. Mary May, Devonport, earthenware-dealer, March 2, April 2, at eleven, at Elliott's Hotel, Devonport.

A. Pickard, Ossett, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer, March 5, at one, at the Court House, Wakefield, April 2, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Attorneys, Carr and Nettleton, and Witham, Wakefield: and Clarke, Chancery-lane.

T. Hanson, Longwood, Yorkshire, woollen clothmanufacturer, Feb. 26, at two, April 2, at ten, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Attorneys, Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

G. Munn, Baguor, Berkshire, paper manufacturer, Feb. 27, April 2, at one, at the George Inn, Reading. Attorney, Pinniger, Newbury. W. Taylor, Westbury, Wiltshire, carpenter, Peb. 27, April 2, at eleven, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Attorneys, Bush, Bradford; and Whiteker, Gray's Inn-

J. G. Jones, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, dealer in musical instruments, March 8, April 2, at eleven, at the George Inn, Taunton. Attorneys, De Medins. Fitz. roy-square.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. J. Bland and R. Overend, Guisburn, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturers. V. Brittain, R. R. C., and G. Brownell, Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchants, D. Firth. thanks to the lecturer and chairman were carried Carpenter, Liverpool, hatters. R. Evans and W. H. by all the Agents for this paper in Town and Fisher, Manchester, dealers in cotton goods.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, February 23. BANKRUPTS. John Morgan Knott, stationer, Camphill, Warwick

the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square, Lendon; Ingleby and Wragge, or Arnold rupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Bell,

Brodrick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard, London; Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Arbuthnot Emerson, Thomas Tripp, and James Benn, distillers, Brookfield, county Antrim, March 16, at two, and April 6, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; Loaden, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Peter Blackburn, builder, Salford, Lancashire, March and April 6, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Higginbotham, Buckley, and Lord, Ashtonunder-Lyne; Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

James Gawen, Irish provision merchant, Lower Shadwell. March 5, at twelve, and April 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Jordeson, St. Mary at Hill, London. William George, musical instrument maker, Fleetstreet, March 3, at one, and April 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Starling, Sackville-street, London. Robert M'Greger, grocer, Chester, March 5, and April, at eleven, at the Green Dragon Inn, Chester. Phipps,

Sise-lane, London; Roberts, Chester. Edward Bennett, builder, Cambridge, March 5, and April 6, at eleven, at the Hoop Hotel, Cambridge. Nicholls and Son, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, London; Joseph Duckman, carpet dealer, Piccadilly, March 3

at twelve, and April 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-John Stephens Viret and Thomas Reckitt Kitching,

street William Mason, cotton spinner, Heywood, near Bury, Lancashire, March 16, and April 6, at eleven,

at the Swan Hotel, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire. Clarke

and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Grundy,

Stephen Grainger Whitehouse, coal-merchant, Northampton, March 19, and April 6, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Northampton. Vincent and Sherwood, Inner Temple, London. John Profflitt, jun., buckle-manufacturer, Darlaston,

Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Rushworths, Staple-inn, London; Watt', Wednesbury. Jonathan Gunton, butcher, Cambridge, March 5. and April 6, at one, at the Hoop Hotel, Cambridge. Ravenscroft, Guildford-street, Russell-square, London; Cooper,

### TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Cambridge.

Whose attention is requested to the following List of Cheap Tracts now publishing, Price One Shilling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny, Question:-WHAT IS A CHARTIST?-ANSWERED ASTO PRINCIPLES AND ASTO PRACTICE. \* The friends of the Charter are earnestly requested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an extensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those purchasing to give away.

Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with an Engraving of the British Deadly Upas Tree, THE NEW BLACK LIST; being a Compara-BROMSGROVE.—The Chartist cause is pro- tive Table of Allowances to Rich and Poor

### Also, price One Penny,

ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of Joint Stock Provision Companies, showing how the

DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Paine. Price

# Also, price Sixpence,

COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabitants of America. I. On the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Con-

II. Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on American Affairs. IV. The ability of America, with Miscellaneous

Reflections. To which is added, an APPENDIX; and an Address to the People called QUAKERS. By Thomas Paine, Author of "The Rights of Man."

# Also, price Twopence,

WAT TYLER; a Dramatic Poem. In Three Acts. By R. Southey, Poet Laureste to her Majesty. Illustrated with Two elegant Engravings. " Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem."

### Price Threepence, THE VISION OF JUDGMENT. By Lord Byron. Suggested by the composition so entitled by

the author of "Wat Tyler." "This is a most extraordinary Poem."-Times. This edition is beautifully printed, and enriched with Notes by Robert Hall and others.

Also, price One Shilling, THE LIFE, CONVERSATIONS, AND TRIAL

Insurrection of 1803. Also, price One Penny, THE CELEBRATED SPEECH, delivered by that lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for

THE LAW-ENDOWED CHURCHES.

and Sixpence, boards,

AN ABRIDGMENT OF HOWITT'S POPU-LAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT. In small Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards. "The author of this deeply interesting little volume takes a rapid survey of priestcraft, as it has existed from the earliest periods, and ends with an able exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing Church of England. It will supply the long-existing deficiency of a popular history of religious imposture."-Satirist.

Just published, price One Shilling. CHARTISM; a New Organization of the People, embracing a plan for the Education and Improvement of the People, politically and socially; addressed to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom, and more especially to the advocates of the Rights and Liberties of the whole people, as set forth in the 'in its cwn nature fatal, and which never proves so if "People's Charter." Written in Warwick Gaol by Properly treated. William Lovett and John Collins.

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THE COBBETT CLUB PETITION. "HUMBLY SHEWETH."-See the Petition. "The Petitioners have made a most impudent and deliberate attempt to insult and coerce this House!"
—Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Com-

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Cong ress for that State. N.B. THE TRADE SUPPLIED with all the LONDON PERIODICALS on the most liberal terms-i, or prompt payment. No letters takenunless pre baid.

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MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, II AVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the Diseases of the Generative in the Evening.

System, in their mild and most alarming Forms, and to the successful treatment of Nervous and Sexual Debility, arising from inordinate excess, may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till. Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two, at his Residence, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-

street, Bradford. In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can will be limited to the number of orders.

Only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience of Mr. THORNHILL, VIEW of FIXB) only be acquired by those who, in addition to expecourse of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too the course of the Year. strongly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these complaints, that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the im-mederate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat, diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most alarming character. In these distressing Cases. Mr. W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health.

### IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON. - Sir, Having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside.

Thomas Barnett Loader, map publisher, Walworthroad, March 2, at twelve, and April 6, at eleven, at have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I the Edinburgh Charter Association be dissolved, the Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, have been under several experienced practitioners, which was seconded by Mr. Blackie, and carried. Basinghall-street; Lewis, Clement's-inn, Lombard- and have been apparently well for a short time, but ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smell blotches on different parts of my body, with great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores as-Staffordshire, March 5, and April 6, at eleven, at the sumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, and now without fear of any return of my complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellowcreatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as to omit my name.

### Yours, respectfully, Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Residence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where distance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter of difficulty, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds. Mr. THOMAS RUTTER, 4, Cheapside, London. Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract.

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Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

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IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine with-out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of The Clerg each wrapper) which are well known throughout abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very Europe and America, to be the most certain and able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since Paper. including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and been effected; more than one-half were considered Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases time, confinement, or hindrance from business. which possess the very opposites as regards outward They have effected the most surprising cures, not symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly and all other means have failed; and when an early miraculous; many who have kept their beds for application is made to these Pills, for the cure of years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their completed in a few days; and in the more advanced fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incur-and inveterate stages of venereal infection, charac-able, is looked upon as the greatest of the many terised by a variety of painful and distressing symp- great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole toms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which of our system is built up from the blood-nerves, OF ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish | Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most | Insurrection of 1803. of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, this purity disease will show itself in some way or tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, other. Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are ness is accomplished. Fatal err guished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of "To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Parr's to take into consideration the state of health illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly noise." lillterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, A SPEECH FOR THE LIBERTY OF UN diseased nose, with necturnal pains in the head and LICENSED PRINTING, addressed to the Parlia limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

> one personal visit is required from a country casion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100 patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give years to come. such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondrize, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one

family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

Private Entrance in the Passage.

J. R. STEPHENS. ON SUNDAY, FREERVARY 28th, THREE SERMONS will be preached by Joseph RAYNER STEPHENS, in the Working Man's Insti-

tution, Hyde; in the Morning, at Half-past Ten o'Clock; in the Afternoon, at Two; and at Six

N.B. Collections will be made after each Sermon, towards the Funds of the Institution.

## GRATIS!

DICTURE OF RICHARD OASTLER, Mr. THORNHILL'S Prisoner, in his Cell, Fleet Prison, will be added to Number 12 of THE FLEET PAPERS, to be published March 20, 1841, price

Twopence. Persons who are desirous of having No. 12, and the Portrait, will please to inform their Agents; who are requested, on or before Saturday, the Sixth Day of March, 1841, to send their orders for the same to the Publisher, Mr. John Paver, No. 47, Holywell Street, Strand, London. N. B. The number of impressions of the Portrait

rience, have previously gone through a regular HALL, and of the FLEET PRISON, will follow in



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10, GOREE PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL, HAVE a regular succession of fine First-Class Coppered AMERICAN SHIPS, sailing from LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK,

Every Week or Ten Days throughout the Year; and in the Spring Season, every Three or Four Days. They are Fast Sailing Ships, of large Burthen, and very lofty Steerages, and are fitted up handsomely for Passengers. They sail punctually, wind and weather permitting.

Tons Tons Register. Burthen. To Sail. OSMEGO, Captain 1050 1st March

HILL Capt. J. C. 1000 7th March Hoyt ...... 554 FOR NEW ORLEANS, A First Class large American Ship, 10th of March.

The accommodations in the Second Cabin of these Ships are very superior. For Terms of Passage, in Cabin or Steerage, apply F. and C. G. have Ships occasionally to Boston,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That by the recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morison against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their medicines, all persons selling medicines as and for Monison's Pills, which are, in fact, mere spurious

imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which actions Messrs. Morison will deem it their duty to enit; letters to be post-paid. force in every case that comes to their knowledge. General Agent for Yorkshire (West Riding), Mr.

William Stubbs, 47, Queen-terrace, North-road,

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, Dec. 29th, 1840.

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Wn. Arther, of East Peckham: it to be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had grain appears to have been written by the celebrated of all agents.
OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who left this document to a relation: it is written on parchment, and although upwards of two hundred years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraculous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein

# Here follows the receipt:-

"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medicament. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of my age, "THOMAS PARR."

Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630."

This singular character was the oldest man, with one exception, that England ever produced: his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according to his own account, was a series of long and painful often fatal disease, as well as the dreading energies of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amazing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred in age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred this transfer is again to thresh corn, and do any laborations. and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labo- physical, which are sure to follow from indulgent rious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens

> The Clergyman who holds the valuable document sinows, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without

Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showsimply by the use of Park's Life Pills, thus snowing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering disease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who

standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep re- to inform you that Mr. George Maynard, of Cor search and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be a restoration to health and happiness. "Thus shall their humble labours merit praise.

And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days." The following letter will show the high estimation these invaluable medicines are held in the city of Lincoln:—

never experienced so much improvement in their Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military health since they took Old Paris Piller in their Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military health since they took Old Paris Piller in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particu-lar, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to he without rain in her head; but after taking afficied with Rheumatic Gout, which has produce the without rain in her head; but after taking afficied with Rheumatic Gout, which has produced to the story of the s be without pain in her head; but, after taking one box, she has been free from it ever since.

"You must, I am sure, from the great demand for the priling at my show think they are considered for the priling at my show think they are considered for the priling at my show think they are considered for the priling at my show think they are considered for the priling at my show think they are considered for the priling at my show think they are considered for the priling at my show think they are considered for the principle of th Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be the pills at my shop, think they are considered here tions, especially of the ancie joints; his generally consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, of great value, and I have no doubt many more will health and constitution is much impaired the sold when they are generally known; in fact, therefore, in our opinion, he is incapable of full the sold when they are generally known; in fact, therefore, in our opinion, he is incapable of full the sold when they will have no occorded here.

No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only some folk begin now to think they will have no occorded here. (Signed) the sold when they are generally known; in fact, therefore, in our opinion, he is incapable of full the pills at my shop, think they are considered here.

> "I am, your obedient servant, " JAMES DRURY.

" 224, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, "September 28, 1840." Similar letters are daily received from all parts of

the Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's Remedy. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, of Hull, in a letter of Jan-

15, 1841, says, "The character of the pills stands very high; I am continually hearing of their good effects," &c. &c. This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS,

given with each box.

POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841.

MR. RICHARDSON begs to state that the de mand for his popular Book continues unabated and has now reached higher in circulation than any other Almanac in the Kingdom,—proving that the People are anxious to see how the Taxes are squared dered away upon Placemen, splendid Paupers, and Government hangers on; and, also, how the Power treated by those who plunder them of their hand.

are treated by those who plunder them of their hand earnings. A spirit of enquiry is on foot: every reader of the "Black Book," however bigotted in anti-Radical. ism, becomes, either partially or wholly, convinced that there is something "rotten in the state" of England, and never fails to recommend this little Book to the notice of his neighbour. Thus Radical ism, despite of persecution, is infused into every

grade of society. Latest Edition. Price Threepence. Published by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester, and Sold by all other Booksellers.

ERRATA in the last Editions:—Page 40, first line, for "Wheat, 15s. per quarter in 1801," read "115s.; in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s. per qr.," read "67a," the figure 1 in the second line having dropped from the first line.

Just Published, VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON. Price Twopence. Published by John Duncan. Edinburgh; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford.

Just Published.

JOHN FROST'S SECOND LETTER TO HIS WIFE; with Notes. By R. J. RICHARDSON, Price One Penny. Heywood, Manchester; Geare, London; Richardson, Salford.

OLD PARR'S PILLS

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull, is ▲ well worthy of perusal :-

To the Proprietors of Parr's Infallible Life Pills Gentlemen, Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood Indeed, so cumerous are the testimonials to the virtues of "Parr's Pills" in the cure of inveteral disease, that many persons who had been quite hope less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and perfect curs. To particularise, would be useless the cases are so numerous. One person was cure of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others Asthma, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. And numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and Live Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, an diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c. From these facts, more than from any mode advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing every person who has been benefited is anxious

is £53, which please send me in Pills by the ner coach. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, JOSEPH NOBLE Printer, Bookseller, and Stationa 23, Market Place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841. P.S.—I shall be happy to furnish the names and address of persons cured, &c., to any who may requir

recommend them, and assist his neighbour. - Enclose

IMPORTANT CAUTION .- It has been discovered the vile attempts have been made to substitute bu imitations for the genuine Medicine : in order, then fore, to protect the public from such imitations, il Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Pan Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stan genuine. Price 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. es

Full directions are given with each box. The "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who live Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3, ; u sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMITURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions to ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed:

those suffering from the destructive effects of Exas sive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; lowed by observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Ille

trated with Cases, &c. BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY, Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Baillia Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strang 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronic Office, Durham; Shillito, York; Advertiser Office Hull; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dablin Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; and to

had of all respectable booksellers in the Units Kingdom. The Work which is now presented to the publis the result of very extended experience in a clu of diseases and affections, which for some unaccomable reason have been either altogether overlooks or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the detail of these affections, to point out their causes, and mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, wi in certain habits, would be entirely out of places an advertisement. We have no hesitation, hower in saying that there is no member of society, by whe the book will not be found interesting, whether superson hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRI CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN. - Sun, Evenil

Messrs. Curris and Co. are to be consulted du at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square London, from ten till three, and five till eight in evening; and Country Patients can be successful treated by letter, on minutely describing their case which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for administration will be replied to, without which no attention o be paid to any communications. Sold by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5, Market-stra Leeds.

CORROBORATION OF THE INNOCENT YE RELIEVING PROPERTIES OF BLAIR GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON

Hawley, near Bagshot, Jan. 11, 1841. SIR,—It is now twelve months since I made of acquainted with the very extraordinary benefit have derived by taking Blair's Gout and Rheum tic Pills, which were kindly recommended 10 me near Farnborough, carrier, having witnessed the effect of Blair's Pills on me, and being himself

I am, Sir, yours, truly, GARRISON ORDER ABOVE ALLUDED TO. (CERTIFICATE.)

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th March, 183 Conformably to a Garrison Order, dated the of March, 1838, for the assembly of a Medical Bo Lieut. Masters. R.V.C., and to report we. the undersigned, Staff Officer and Civil Par "REV. SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform tioner, forming the Board authorized by that or you, several persons have acknowledged to me they after a strict examination of the case of Lieuten

6. (Signed)
Andw. Ferguson, M.D., Staff-Assist.-Surf. EDWARD KIELLY, Surgeon. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Prous Is. 11d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heath Hay Aller Down Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhur end, Baines and Newsome, Smeaton, Mors Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Mors York Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, You Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkon, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon; gitt, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwook England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rigmond; Company, Carrier Ward, Page Oliver, Daring mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Daris ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerio Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogers Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priest Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smi Wakefield; Royers Davison, Suton, Layland, He

This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 1ls. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and those at 1ls. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all respectable Medicine Vendors. Full directions are throughout the kingdom.

### Boetrp.

LOOK AT THE CLOCK! "Look at the Clock!" quoth Winifred Pryce, As she open'd the door to her husband's knock, then paus'd to give him a piece of advice, WYou masty Warmint, look at the Clock! Is this the way you Wretch, every day you Treat her who yow'd to love and obey you? Out all night! Me in a fright; fargering home as it's just getting light! You intoxified brute! you insensible block! Look at the Clock !- Do !- Look at the Clock !"

windred Pryce was tidy and clean, Her gown was a flower'd one, her petticost green, Her buckles were bright as her milking cans, And her hat was a beaver, and made like a man's; Her little red eyes were deep set in their socket-holes, Her gown tail was turn'd up, and tuck'd through the

A noe like a ferret Betoken'd her spirit : To conclude, Mrs. Pryce was not over young, Had yell short legs, and a very long tongue.

Now David Pryce Had one darling vice; Remarkably partial to anything nice. Kought that was good to him came amiss Whether to est, or to drink, or to kiss! Especially ale-If it was not too stale-

really believe he'd have emptied a pail: Not that in Wales They talk of their ales: to pronounce the word they make use of might trouble Being spelt with a C, two Rs, and a W.

That particular day, As I've heard people say, Hr. David Pryce had been soaking his clay, And amusing himself with his pipe and cheroots, The whole afternoon at the Goat-in-Boots, With a couple more soakers. Thoroughbred smokers,

Bath, like himself, prime singers and jokers: And, long after day had drawn to a close, And the rest of the world was wrapp'd in repose. They were roaring out "Shenkin!" and "Ar hyddy While David himself, to a Sassenach tune.

down the Moon !" What have we with day to do? Mrs Winifred Pryce, 'twas made for you!"-11 length, when they couldn't well drink any more, and "Gost-in-Boots" show'd them the door: And then came that knock,

And the sensible shock David felt when his wife cried "Look at the clock!" For the hands stood as crooked as crooked might be, the long at the Twelve, and the short at the Three! \_(The Ingoldsby Legends in Bentley's Miscellany.

# Literary Extracts.

DISCOVERY OF THE TELESCOPE,-Galileo placed tithe end of a leaden tube two spectacle-glasses, ich of which were plain on one side, while one of men had its other side convex, and the other its getty near him. This little instrument, which Venice, where it excited the most intense interest. from of the principal citizens flocked to his house diffused so beneficially throughout England and Scotnese the magical toy; and after nearly a month had land." to understand from Dr. Erewster's Martyrs of Science.

weight of their armour, could not be killed until they were broken up like huge lebsters, with woodcutters' axes, by the servants and followers of the army; which fully justified the observation of James the First, who, speaking in praise of armour, said, That it not only protected the wearer, but prefact, we find in several battles about the time referred had greatly distinguished himself, and was said to of the inhabitanta." have slain six or seven French Cuirassiers in single combat. He was asked a variety of questions, to ach of which he assented; until the King, perceiving that his opinion was biassed by the presence of mysliy and his own officers, said to him. "Well, if you were going to have such another day's work as

Wilkinson's Engines of War. As Irox Age.—Iron has been applied to numemus useful purposes by every civilized nation, for thousands of years; but never has it been so extensively employed as at the present period. We have iron roads and iron carriages; the "wooden mously. walls of old England" will probably be made of feather-beds (to use an Hibernicism) are made of

breeding contempt, it begets self-respect in the dein fall durbar, and demean himself throughout the concluded by moving the next resolution:interview with so much composure and self-possession, that an European can hardly believe that his grade in society is so low. After he has delivered his letters he takes a seat among the crowd, and answers calmly and without hesitation, all the quesoften of more importance than the letters themwives. Indeed all the inferior classes possess an innate self-respect, and a natural gravity of deport-Journey to the River Oxus.

diner in Khulm, a Mohamedan saint introduced farming societies. himself and was told to be seated. Wine stood apon the table, of which he was requested to parthe He looked highly offended, and said little mil the dinner was removed and the servants retired. The Pir's countenance then brightened up at me, and he exclaimed, 'Now, hand hither the wine-cup! Do you think that I, who have disciples ferywhere, from Baikh to Herat, know so little of

ALLOIMENT OF LAND TO THE POOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. worth 20s an acre more." "Ah," said the farmer, If he has to buy fuel—and there are great numbers the meeting broke up.

happy, contented, and independent. The Bishop of who have small families are allowed to rent, which has always been regularly paid, nor has any one of them been convicted of a misdemeanour. Every one who has it in his power should do likewise, by reserving in lease the opportunity of thus benefitting the poor.

Should this plan be generally adopted in the country. the bastiles, &c., would soon be to be let.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN DUBLIN.

the 18th instant.) On this day, one of the most influential and important meetings that, within our recollection, has been held in Dublin, took place at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of promoting the agricultural prosperity of will produce about 156 bushels, or three bushels the country. On no previous occasion has there ever assembled in Ireland such an assemblage of gentlemen representing so many different and adverse political opinions and religious sentiments, and on no previous occasion has so practical and useful a result followed their proceedings. From the most remote parts of Irecountry gentlemen attended to give their personal assent and approbation to the object contem-

to its originator. At a few moments past two o'clock,

Mr. PETER PURCELL was appointed Honorary Secretal portion of the people to use them. (Hear, hear,

declined doing so.

Sang, "We've drunk down the San, boys! let's drink despair of seeing the Societies of Ireland placed upon a land; if either the large farmer or small farmer be Having stated that the first object was to form a and they must be reasonably secured in the value of the nucleus round which other Societies might rally, the labour that they have expended in these farms. Agricultural Societies of England and Scotland. Meet-Dublin; and they should have four places for their expends his capital in improvements, and makes im exhibitions. (Hear, hear.) Another of their objects provements in his holdings by the sweat of his brow, was to diffuse agricultural knowledge through a cheap for this is his capital, it is only fair and just that some portion of the press. (Hear, hear.) The English and legal means should be afforded him to establish a right Scotch Societies had established quarterly journals, to value of these improvements, in case he is diswhich were eminently calculated to improve the condi. | possessed-(cheers)-and I trust, that it may be an tion of their people. (Hear, hear.) The Marquis of KILDARE proposed the next reso.

"That it is to be lamented that notwithstanding the facilities and natural advantages which the soil, climate, geond side concave, and having applied his eye to and population of Ireland afford for agricultural prohe concave glass, he saw objects pretty large and ductions, the cultivation of the land should be grossly neglected, and the system of husbandry in general use tell at a future day, in the increasing and lasting provided only three times, he carried in triumph to far behind the improvements which science and experience have brought to bear upon agriculture, and

ben spent in gratifying this epidemical curiosity, Mr. NAPER said it gave him the greatest pleasure Deciati, the Doge of Venice, that the Senate would resolution conferred upon him. Towards the conclusion highly gratified by obtaining possession of so ex- of this gentlemen's remarks, in alluding to the state of the estates and interests must derive from the operations mordinary an instrument. Galileo instantly com- country, he remarked that the houses of the poor nied with the wishes of his patrons, who acknow- people throughout the country, were literally worth kized the present by a mandate conferring upon nothing—they were not fit for habitation. In traverstim for life his Professorship at Padua, and geneding the bogs as a sportsman, many a time he had seen rosly raising his salary from 520 to 1,000 floring. - the game fall at the deer of the poor man, -those wretched hovels were not fit for the dogs over which A CLINCHER ON ARMOUR.—Philip de Comines he had shot. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Naper again congrahis recorded, that at the Fournoune, under Charles tulated the meeting upon the co-operation of the noblethe Eighth, a number of Italian knights, who were men whom he saw around him, and who, he was overshrown and unable to rise on account of the assured, were prepared with himself to do their duty

towards the country. (Loud cheers.) Lord CAREW then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with cheers. His Lordship moved the second resolution :-

"That from the defective system of husbandry in Ireland, and the want of judiciously developing the vented him from doing any injury to others." In resources of the country, the amount of agricultural produce is far below the capabilities of the land, or what to, that not a single knight was slain. An anecdote the labour of the inhabitants (combined with the skill in point is also related of George the Fourth. After and science of modern times; can easily derive from the the battle of Waterloo, it was proposed to make soil. It is manifest, therefore, that any improvement some change in the dress of the Life Guards: the in agriculture must not only increase our national wealth, King ordered one of the soldiers to be sent for, who but conduce considerably to the comfort and presperity

> Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Baron DE ROEBECK moved, and Sir GEO. HODSON

seconded the following:-"That it is desirable, for the improvement of husyou had at Waterloo, how would you like to be bandry in all its branches, that a head or parent society cressed?" "Please your Majesty," he replied, "in should be formed in Dublin, to be called 'The Irish that case I had rather be in my shirt-sleeves." - Agricultural Society, founded upon the same principles, and calculated, as we should hope, to realise the same benefits to Ireland, which have been already produced by the chartered Agricultural Societies in England and Scotland."

The resolution was then put, and carried unani-

The PROVOST next came forward, and was greeted non in another century; numerous steam-boats are with enthusiastic applause. He rose, he said, to prosheady constructed of that material; the cushions of pose a resolution which was placed in his hands; and our chairs are stuffed with iron in place of horse- he felt much pleasure in taking any part, no matter rents, which was acquiesced in. (Cheers.) I recomhar; and not only our bedsteads, but even our however humble, in the important proceedings of that mended the people themselves to commence the imday (Cheers.) He, for one, looked on it as one of the most suspicious which had occurred for a great THE RICH AND POOR IN ASIA. -" Nowhere is the period indeed; because all that Ireland wanted to Blacker's system; and when they perceived that I had difference between European and Mohamedan so be rendered happy and peaceable, was to have her bey more strongly marked than in the lower population advantageously employed. (Loud cheers.) their own condition, that the progress they have made rais of life. The broad line that separates the There were ample opportunities for doing so good a heh and poor in civilized society is as yet but faintly work; they had a great quantity of land, which was drawn in central Asia. Here unreserved intercourse most fit for agricultural produce, and a vast number of with their superiors has polished the manners of labourers, who were totally unemployed. (Cheera) the lower classes; and instead of this familiarity Why should that land be allowed to remain idle, or rather those labourers unemployed? Because they wanted pendent. A kasid, or messenger, for example, will the assistance of some humane and generous spirits, to come into a public department, deliver his letters set those advantages at work. (Hear, hear, hear.) He

"That the primary object of this society should be to formation of local societies in every quarter of the country; so as to extend its benefits into the most remote districts, where aid and assistance are most required; sons which may be addressed to him, or commu- and for this purpose, that every description of practical musics the verbal instructions with which he has and useful information be collected and diffused as been entrusted by his employer, and which are generally as pessible, and a constant intercourse established with those who are desirous to co-operate."

Rent, which differs as far from the suppleness of a He resided in a district where there was, unfortunately, Hincustani as from the awkward rusticity of an a large quantity of waste land, which could, with little English clown."-Licutenant Wood's Narrative of a difficulty, be reclaimed and made productive if the peoonly knew how to go about it. (Hear, hear.) That THE SAINTS BEHIND THE Scenes.—Another of means were given them; for certainly the charge of a his family in joint industry with him, who were other-lieut. Wood's anecdotes illustrates an amusing want of industry could not with truth be imputed to wise unemployed. Instead of sending their populations in the charge of a his family in joint industry with him, who were other-lieut. they would at once set about it he had no doubt, if the pace of character; the same in Afighanistan as them (Hear, hear.) The best means of supplying tion to other countries—instead of encouraging emiererywhere else, from the beginning of the world them both with the necessary means and information the present hour: — One evening, when at was, he conceived, to be found in the establishment of

The resolution was carried unanimously. received with loud and continued cheers. He said-My providing labour for them in reclaiming the millions of the world, as to throw away my bread, by indulging in which they are engaged. I rejoiced greatly to the was placed in this country. in which they are engaged. I rejoiced greatly to hear the case, because of the situation in which property be thrab (wine) in the presence of Musselmen! No, effect that one of the leading objects of the association

The Hon. E. Lawless then proposed a list of genwirel and absurd; but you would not have those who in process of formation is the promotion of the interests them to constitute the committee, which was so the by them let the people know that they think so."—

The Hon. E. Haw less then proposed a line of the interests them to constitute the committee, which was so the people know that they think so."—

The Hon. E. Haw less then proposed a line of the interests them to constitute the committee, which was so conded by go forth from this influential meeting that the small farmers of the country are not to be dispossessed. (Cheers.) I believe there is no better way of advancing their interests than the establishment of the present association. I have some experience of the practical ntility of farming societies, for several have been estab-HE EDITOR,—Having been constantly a resident lished in that part of the country where I reside; and in the country nearly 80 years, and all my life been a I can bear testimony to the powerful aid which they advocate for improving the condition of have given, wherever adopted, in the improvement of he labouring poor, about 25 years ago I adopted the cultivation of the country, and the habits and conbe plan, and am the originator of giving a moderate dition of the people. (Cheera) It is melancholy to quantity of land to each family requiring parochial reflect that, although considerable advances have been minance, instead of parish pay. The first family I made in agricultural operations (hear, hear) of late proposed the plan to was in the receipt of les or 12s years, the condition of the working classes has not been Week, with a large family, who being supported ameliorated in the same proportion. I trust, however, then by the parish were idle and very indolent. I that the time is coming when the progress of agricultant sated the man if he would not rather have an acre of tural improvement will do something for them. (Hear.) and than he dependent on the poor-book? He in- Let it be borne in mind that the highest wages on an standy acceded to the idea, and agreed as long as he average which a labourer can at present obtain is only had a had the land never to apply for parish support. The eightpence a-day, and even that not for a constancy. overser supplied the land immediately, and from the Supposing, however, that he obtains it for a constancy time the pointoes were fit to dig he has never been a it amounts only to £10 a-year; and how is it possible from further expense to the parish. At the end of the first for a poor man to support existence on such a miserable The I asked him if he did not wish to give up the land pittance! (Hear, hear.) It is no wender, indeed, and a second in the did not wish to give up the land pittance! go to the poor-book? He replied "No; so long that he is compelled to live in the miserable hovel so the had the land he would never put the parish to feelingly described by a gentieman who preceded me; Ey expense." From that time the family became most for the only thing that can surprise any one is, how industrious and well-behaved. Each year other large they can continue to live like human beings at all on the families were treated in the same way, and when allowance. The income of the labourer who has conhere were about fifteen on that plan, the squire of the stant work is, then, £10 a year, out of which he has have about fifteen on that plan, the squire of the Perish, when at a vestry, observed to one of the to pay, at least £2 a-year for house rent, and the clothfarmers, "that from the effect of Mr. —'s plan, he ing necessary for himself and family cannot certainly be thought that the control of the c thought that the poor-rate would be nearly dene away procured under £3 a-year. Here are £5 gone in neces-with and the poor-rate would be nearly dene away procured under £3 a-year. Here are £5 gone in neceswith, and then you know, farmer, the land will be saries with which he cannot dispense. (Hear, hear.) and other sums, making the sum total £1,500, before

way. Each farmer of fifty acres was to supply an acre, for himself and family to live on. (Hear, hear.) He and to receive from the poor book £4 per acre for is placed in such a situation that he must either want rent, tithes, and parochial taxes; consequently, he food, or the other necessaries of life which I have was not a loser, and as the labourer was in the receipt adverted to; and the consequence is, that he does of £32 per annum, there was a clear saving of £700 | want them. (Hear, hear.) He is, therefore, comper cent. The family were at this trifling cost made | pelled to occupy a house not fit for the residence of human beings; and instead of clothing, to cover him-Bath and Wells has, I believe, 500 on this plan. Some self with whatever rags chance throws in his way. (Hear, hear.) With respect to fuel-if he has straw, he will gladly burn it, but if not, he must use some material even inferior. (Hear.) One of the principal objects of this association will be. I trust to see in what way the income of the working man can be in the common custom, that we head this article "A creased, so as to give him the means of living. There is this difficulty in the way, that if his wages are raised, the farmer may not have it in his power to employ him, and I shall therefore proceed to point out a way in which his comforts and means of living can be increased, even though his wages are not raised. In order to effect this, I would propose to let the labourer have an allotment of land. (Cheers.) Let him have a portion of land to labour at, which will Abridged from the Dublin Monitor, of Thursday, not take up much of his time except during his leisure hours, and with the help of his family it will supply the necessaries of existence, thus leaving his wages to procure him the comforts. (Cheers) I will suprose then that the labourer has an English acre of fair land, half of which he puts under potatoes. This week, which will be sufficient for his maintenance

(Hear, hear.) On the other half he can have corn, which will give him meal enough for the support of his family; and on the refuse of the potatoes he can feed two small pigs. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) By using the straw for bedding under the pigs, he will obtain a sufficient supply of manure for his potatoes in the ensuing year. (Hear, hear.) By treating his plated by the requisition; and an amount of pro- land in this manner he will be independent in some perty and influence was represented which was as degree of low wages, and of occasional absence of emunanticipated by the most sanguine friends of the move- ployment. (Cheers.) No society of this kind can be despotism may be perpetrated without further opment, as it must have been heart-stirring and gratifying of utility unless its main object is the bettering the condition of the working classes generally; and I conceive that the best way of advancing the manufacturers of pride and love of liberty in a few breasts; but The Dake of Leinster was called to the chair, and the country is to put it in the power of the agricultu- now, the slightest abuse smells rank as carrion and cheers.) Manufactures and agriculture are inti-A number of letters were read from gentlemen who mately combined and related, and I believe that the had been invited to attend, but who from various causes happiest state of society will be found in a nation easily whipped off. The people cannot now afford where the manufacturer has a portion of land allotted The HONORARY SECRETARY explained at length the to him, so as to enable him to be independent of the objects of the meeting, and in the course of his observativages of his labour. In my opinion, a people to be tions said, when they considered the extent of soil happy should have the means of obtaining the necesremaining unproductive in Ireland, and the number of saries of life from land belonging to themselves, and those alone, they look for a correction of hands unemployed, it was not too much to say that the (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There is another view, my all evils. population was not too great for the agricultural re. Lord Duke, which I take of the subject, and which I sources of the country. (Hear, hear.) He did not deem an essential matter for the improvement of Irefooting with the Agricultural Societies of England, expected to improve their holdings, they must be nor did he despair of seeing Ireland a garden (Cheers) secured in the amount they have expended on them, speaker said it was also intended to have provincial (Henr.) In other parts of the empire it is the habit of meetings, upon a similar plan to that adopted by the the landlords to make permanent improvements for the tenants at their own costs, but it has not, or is not the ings should be held in, for instance, Cork, Belfast, and habit in this country—and, therefore, when a man

> that from the commencement we have made, it will prosperity of the country. (Cheers) My Lord, I have to move the following resolution:to have the honour of seconding the landed proprietors of the country be principally called upon to contribute, from the vast benefit which their of the society; but in order to include all classes

object for the consideration of the society, to think of

some equitable mode by which the tenant will have a

proper security for what he has so laid out, in such

terms as will be satisfactory and just to both landlord

and tenant. (Cheers.) My Lord Duke, as I before

stated, I shall be most happy to give every aid in my

power to this association. I trust it will progress, and

GEORGE M'CARTNEY, Esq., of the County of Antrim, supported the next resolution at some length, and, amongst many other judicious observations, said-'Improve the agricultural resources of the country, and you increase employment among the labouring classes, and decrease the poor rates. (Hear, hear.) It these objects; for there is no use blinking the question -any person that looks at the operation of the poor laws must see that eventually the proprietor must pay proprietors employ the people, and they will not have Republican institutions. poor rates to pay." (Cheera) He concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. J. BERMINGHAM, of Caramane, also spoke at could tell the meeting that in the west of Ireland the average amount did not exceed 6d. a day. (Hear, hear.) In payments for con-acre rents, a higher rate might hard cash, 6d. was above the average price paid for labour. Was it in human nature to continue to bear up against such a system as that? Why, or how could it be supposed, that men living on such a pittance, could (Hear, hear.)

JAMES WATT, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion took occasion to make the following very interesting and gratifying statements:-I am acquainted with a certain district not far frem Thurles. where, for the last five years, there was not a single criminal because of the introduction of industrious and agricultural habits-but, where previously there was not a single year but there was a public execution. (Hear, hear.) On my first visit there, I was an utter stranger, and as such, looked very narrowly into the circumstances of the people, and truly their state was provement of their land, and to assist them I had sent there a very competent person to carry out Mr. no sinister motive, such was their anxiety to improve is inconceivable. (Loud cheers.) Mr UNIACKE moved that a committee be ap

pointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and CHRISTOPHER FITZSINON seconded it. He alluded to the allotment system in the following terms:-Mr. Sharman Crawford had shown, with his usual power and energy, the necessity of having some reciprocity of feeling between landlord and tenant; for it was partly owing to this desideratum that the country was in such a miserable condition. (Hear, hear.) He had enter into communication with, and to encourage the shown them that they required that reciprocity, while m England it existed with all its advantages. (Hear. hear, and cheers.) He (Mr. Fitzsimon) was not blaming individuals, but he did condemn the system; the permanent improvements that were effected in England were wanting in Ireland; and it was to achieve this most desirable object they had that day assembled. (Applause.) Other suggestions had been thrown out that were equally worthy of consideration-the allotment system-for having small portions of land, for instance. (Hear, hear.) It was scarcely necessary to say what advantage it would be if a poor man, after ten or twelve hours' hard labour, on a summer's evening, could go into his little garden to spend his leisure gration to the foreign regions of Canada, or the more salubrious perhaps, but he feared less certain climate, South Australia-instead of permitting their country men from the north, south, east, and west of Ireland WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., came for to room abroad in search of employment, they should ward to move the succeeding resolution, and was afford them the inducement to remain at home, by Lord Duke and gentlemen, I have great satisfaction in acres that were still uncultivated in Ireland. It might being enabled to join the noblemen and gentlemen be asked why it was that vast tracts were in this unassembled here-to-day in the Isudable and useful object | cultivated condition? His reply was, that such was

Sir TERRY NUGENT, Bart, who made a pithy and eloquent address, and remarked therein that the suggestion contained at the foot of the reportant one, because by that means there could be working men amongst them. (Hear.) He differed with Mr. Fitzsimon in one point dwelt on by that gentleman -namely; that the wheel should go before the plough. (Hear, hear, hear.) In his opinion the plough should go before the wheel (hear, hear, hear) and that until they could bring the state of the agricultural country to the best possible description of improvement, they would not succeed in any other measure to benefit the condition of the lower classes. (Hear, hear, hear, and lond cheera) He had only to say that every exertion excellent undertaking. (Cheers.)
Mr. O'CONNOR, of the county Cork, proposed the

Resolved-That all monies received on account of ionations and subscriptions for the Agricultural Society, be publicly acknowledged and lodged in the bank of who could not earn that amount in the longest life; Messra. La Touche and Co., to the credit of the following noblemen and gentlemen as trustees :- The Duke of Leinster, Lord Clonbrock, Robert La Touche, Esq. George A. Hamilton, Esq.

next resolution:-

Mr. J. R. BARRY seconded the resolution. cell, £100; Lord Cloncurry, £100; and his Son, £50;

that being the case, we will have no more of it;" and who cannot obtain it unless they buy it—it will cost

Thanks were voted to, the Chairman and Honorary that time are great numbers the meeting proke up.

Thanks were voted to, the Chairman and Honorary that time are great numbers to meeting proke up. from that time no other family has been treated in that him fully £2 s year, and there then remains just £3 Secretary, and the business concluded.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

A REPUBLIC.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME!" IT is not because the KEANE job, the CARDIGAN abomination, the Lord Waldegnave and Captain Duff disgraceful and insolent violations of all law. justice and decency are novelties, or much out of

Republic." It is not because we wish for, or desire the establishment of "a Republic," according to the common acceptation of the word, that we use it just

It is not placed at the head of this article as a beacon, or new rallying point for freemen; it is put there as a warning to those who have too long tampered and played with a yet forbearing, but enraged lion,-public opinion; maddened by odious distinctions, and roused to a sense of its own strength, and its enemies' weakness.

Those who build upon making successful experiments upon the people's endurance now, have reckoned without their host. In olden times, when the unwilling idler had a resting place in his native parish granted to him as an unredeemable mortgage, in which, from birth, he had a life interest, those who ruled were allowed to make experiments to a large extent: in fact, in days of presperity, acts of position than that which arises from a sense of on the wind, and tender-nosed poverty keen of scent, once set upon the game, cannot be those experiments which were wont to be practised without a murmur. They have truly been thrown upon their own resources; and to those

In discussing the question, therefore, of a Monarchy, we take a Republic to be no more nor less than a Monarchy. Whether the head be an elected president, or hereditary chief magistrate, he is yet the monarch - the one chief, the monos-archon, the

single head. We regard O'Connon's definition of Monarchy as good:-he says, "firstly, let the laws be yielding to mercy and stern against oppression, with an executive exacting an implicit obedience to their mild authority. Let your legislative breathe the mild spirit of the lamb, and your executive possess the bold heart of a lion. Give me power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, and I care not what you call, or how you elect, him who sits upon the throne; and, were I to decide, I should then choose an hereditary one, with a power behind to Jacobin, Jacobite, and Radical, have, in their infancy | verned by an English titled tradesman, as the remove upon just cause.

"I prefer this title to the elective, for two reasons. Firstly, because the controlling power would render a political sect has to pass through. Nav. even divisions of Gaul, would find that he had but got a any abuse easy of correction, upon mere remon- Christianity itself, has not been less assailed by the fashionable gambler, instead of a commercial old "That for the purpose of establishing a fund for the strance; and, secondly, because the certainty and name which different sects have chosen for distinction usurer, for a monarch. The Gipsey King would fermation of the society, a subscription list be now fixedness would stiffe jealousy and lowd ambition, from the parent root. The name of a new sect, once more rear his brawny arm against the Subopened for donations and subscriptions, and that the which might otherwise destroy even the harmony of whether theologically or politically applied, has to lime Porte. Port Arthur would cease to be a blacka Republic. But, in this I but claim the right of bear all the odium to which the weakness of an infant hole for English gentlemen who leved their country. individual opinion."

We have before expressed our entire concurrence generally, that payment of one pound annually shall in the principle laid down in the above passage; now throw over the faded garment of Whiggery. and, without venturing a canvass, too minute, of was in its infancy coupled with every thought, senmatter which should be left to the united voice of timent, and expression which could render its prothe people, instead of the most influential, to decide fessors contemptible in the opinion of their fellowupon, let us for a moment consider some of the maxims men. How many have been prematurely consigned which at present adorn our Constitution, and see to the cold grave, for the crime which the nominal is the interest of the proprietors, therefore, to forward whether or not those which may be considered fun- distinction attached to its votaries t "Radical." even damental ones, are not, each and every one, in favour in 1819, was a bye-word of reproach, and rendered of a Monarchical Re ublic. By which we would a man's life insecure, as "Jacobin" did in the the rate. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore, let the be understood to mean, always, a Monarchy with days of French revolution buggabooism. Radical-

Monarch, as a shield against an assault for derelic- fines, and hangings, had led to reflection, discussion. length, and remarked that it had been stated that the tion of duty, or any malfeasance,—" The King can do approval, and almost to universal adoption, when average rate of wages did not exceed 8d. a day; but he no wrong." This, like many other beautiful maxims, bad luck, or some envious demon, jealous of the has become a joke; while, in fact, it is our strongest good it promised, threw the new-fangled cloak guarantee, if acted upon, against monarchical op- of Chartism over the Radical coat of mail. sometimes be given; but when payments were made in pression or aristocratic encreachment; inasmuch. as it simply means that the King is but the servant of the laws, which spring from the people, the source of all legitimate power; and that, therefore, in make good subjects, or happy and honest citizens. putting those laws in force, be they never so tyrannical, the Monarch is not chargeable with wrong: in fact, the King, under the law, has no power to do wrong. It is only when the Monarch and his Ministers act against the law, or in violation of law, that we have been in the habit of considering this wise maxim; and, therefore, have the people lost sight of the beauties of that Constitution, which their ignorant and barbarous ancestors left as a defence against monarchical aggression and aristowretched. I recommended an amelioration in their cratic tyranny, and as a monument of British

> The Monarch, then, upon his part, acquiesces, by entering upon the functions of his office, in those terms which the Constitution prescribes for have had. Thus this very new name has been the the administration of law, and for his own protection against a charge of doing wrong. The maxim upon which he is bound to act runs thus-Nulli vendemus. nulli negabimus, aut differemus justitiam vel rectum -we sell nothing, we deny nothing, neither do we impede or delay justice or right.

Now, we ask, does any "bloody-minded Chartist" who reads this require more! while we ask, on the other hand, whether wrong, and great wrong. has not been done, in selling everything to the rich -in denying everything to the poor, and in impeding, delaying, and withholding justice and right from them! Herein, then, lies the difference : and that difference has been most gallingly exemplified in those instances to which we have referred.

We find a soldier,—we will admit an honourable man,-not only rewarded with a pension for life, for his own military services bestowed upon a rich company of monopolists,-the East India Company, and to be paid out of the hard earnings of the poor ; but we further find that it is entailed upon heirs yet to come-to be paid by generations yet to follow. if they are fools enough to submit to it, while, perhaps, the services of him to whom it is granted, even supposing them to be brilliant, patriotic, and praiseworthy, may be put to shame by the delinquency of a degenerate successor. We ask, then, if it is right or just that a gambler, a drunkard, or a tyrant, should plead the service of his grandfather, for a draft of £2,000 per annum upon a virtuous and over-

Again, in the case of Lord CARDIGAN, which we posed. have elsewhere more nicely scrutinised, can any man, not a Peer, lay his hand upon his heart, and say which the MARSHALLS AND STANSFELDS take of the the state unrepresented; and instead of the poor "Not Guilty," as the law stands for the poor, large question, which they lug in as a clap-trap, Chartists having but one proscribed organ, as at "UPON MY HONOUR!" and yet did this mock while they are actually destroying the very one ceremony—this pageant, cost five times as much as solution—that the committee should have the could be raised by the whole nation for the defence power to add to their number-was a highly im- of those who were not tried by their peers, but, with- the meanest and poorest becomes an admitted unit out trial, were declared guilty by their masters.

Again, in the case of WALDEGRAVE and DUFF, where a Chief Justice allows time for a compromise, and the Attorney-General becomes the intercessor for the noble accused, for most brutal and outrageous | wheel. treatment of the police, whom the people are told they are especially to respect, and not to oppose he was capable of should be given to forward this most of their duty; and this, all this, while MITCHELL and Davies, two poor Chartists, after having suffered eighteen months' imprisonment, were still lingering in Chester gaol, (although their time had expired,) for want of £2,000 bail; for working men,

and this is neither delaying nor impeding justice ! These are the things which rub the sore. and fester the wound; these are the things, and not violent speeches, which place the barrier between nounced to the meeting. Amongst the number, the Duke of Leinster, £200; Mr. Naid, £100; Mr. Pur- the things which make all within the pale arrogant, secure, and presumptuous; and all without, doubtful,

suspicious, and unconfiding. shall have to contend in treating of a Republic, ment, its working in states wholly different in points of attack-A BAD NAME.

account, as well as upon account of the people, we on the main.

The expence of the monarch is made a subject of society which now lives upon existing abuse. bitter and frequent complaint; while it is but as a | England is now in that unsettled state that the that we complain.

by which royalty is adorned.

beauties by which she is surrounded!

shall now proceed to answer the question.

We have more than once read speeches of Mr. O'CONNOR, in which he has used these words. Believe me there is much in a name. The Whigs, ashamed of their name, have exchanged it for prey to other nations. She is in a completely artificial Reformer; the Tories have changed theirs to Conservative; while the Radicals of to-day, being the artificial boundaries by which powerful tyrants? nothing ashamed of their name, are the same as the possessions are now marked, would fall as leaves Radicals of last century; therefore, I would before the wind. That balance of power, for which recommend you, by all means, to keep your the poor and industrious of this country have so long name, and look for the Charter; for the very paid, would no longer maintain the Russian despot's moment you step out, some other party will hold of blood-stained Poland. The Confederation of personate you and step into your shoes." We the Rhine would be but a fairy tale, or as a dewfind this prediction true to the letter. The House- | web opposed to marching liberty. The Canadian vet hold Suffragists are now assuming the name of unborn, or now in arms, would smile when Radical. But for the value of a name, Tory, Whig, told in manhood, that his country was once goand weakness, one and all been submitted to that Viceroy of an English Menarch. The Belgian. nominal ordeal which an unexplained designation of whom Casar described as the bravest of the three Radicalism, which our would-be-leaders would

ism, at length, passed through the nominal ordeal: First, we take that which is thrown round the its persecutions, prosecutions, trials, imprisonments. This, as a matter of course, subjected the professors of nothing more than the old creed to a repetition of all that abuse which Radicalism had passed through and survived. Hence, we find Chartism associated with "destruction of life and property," "usurpation of other's lands," "spoliation," "blood-thirstiness," "violence," "cruelty," in short, crime of every shade and colour. These new changes, merely nominal, subjected the old principle, in its new dress, to precisely the same pains, penalties, and prosecutions to which Radicalism was, in its infancy, subjected; the only difference being this, that Chartism was strong enough to make a very noble and powerful stand in the outset, otherwise we should have had a repetition of hanging and cruelties, much worse even than we as matters have now terminated, we are rived benefit from the novelty, which, howthe Radical ranks, than any disinclination on the part of the oppressors to take all advantage which the experiment presented.

Now, as regards a Republic. No man can attempt to rummage the old catalogue of Billingsgate for a nick-name, or disparaging title, for that form of government; inasmuch as the Court of St. James's but awaits the fitting time, which is the moment of not less true instance of the fact. The following independence, to declare its approval by an exchange of ambassadors, and the recognition of its govern- a Republic, or the Charter, in one month:-" Be it

In 1762, and even to the gloriously intended, but unfortunately terminated, French Revolution, of 1792, from that period till the growth of American power cast ridicule upon the ridiculers, the very name of Republican was worse, ten thousand times, than that of thief. In England a man might bear, deserve, and yet prosper under the latter designation; while, if allowed to live and bear the former, his life would be the life of a martyr. No man can now use the word Republican as a term of reproach, without making himself an object of pity or contempt.

So far we have shown the vast importance of a namo; and we now come to the consideration of the principle, as applicable to the times we live in and the different materials of which society is com-

We do not take the narrow and isolated view thing contemplated by that form of government. namely, the dignity of man; that process by which of the great whole; thereby always having promotion within his reach, which can only be retarded by natural causes or self neglect. These men, in their time beg to be understood that we do not advocate wanderings remind us of breaking a fly upon the an Elective Monarchy. While we look upon the

ter-red and white rose-Plantagauet and Tudoreven in self-defence, though wrong in the execution STUART and BRUNSWICK-CUMBERLAND and VICTORIA the Charter form of Government as a Monarchical -Protestant and Catholic, civil war, contention, and Republic. strife; and therefore we throw overboard all analogy to the working of Republican Governments in minor continental states without any one of the features of society which England presents. We take England as England is, not as England would be were oblivion east over the past, and were man consent of the parties; in fact, like the christening with his increased knowledge called upon to legislate for a new, a uniform, and equal state of society; to wear it; but let the past be a warning for the in fact, to cast it anew from nature's mould.

We might as well justify the prudence of secure, and presumptuous; and all without, doubtful, upon the eve or a great naval and mutary other jobs, will force the people, in spite of us, to engagement, as bring to our aid, in discussing fall back upon a defined principle, already acknown the greatest difficulty with which we the question of a Republican form of Govern- ledged at Court, and relieved of one of its weakest

will be that of keeping our readers slive to the dif- manners, customs, interests, reson, ces, social and ference between the President and the Republic-political arrangements and economy; to gallant the Monarch and the Monarchy. It is not of the Admiral would find himself at sea in the flexmonarch we complain: it is upon the monarch's while the Noble Duke would find himself stranded

complain. It is of the substitution of an oligarchy Inasmuch, then, as we have headed this article for the nation that we complain. The monarch is "Republic," as a warning to those who feel inclined to monarchy no more than the shapeless block of to bend the already overstrained bow still further. marble is to the all but breathing statue. The rather than as declaratory of our approval of an monarch is to monarchy, in point of expence, but as elective Monarchy in the present state of English a simple and inexpensive miniature, superbly set society, we tell our rulers that the word Republic is in costly diamonds. It is of the tail of the comet for ever purged from all danger of NOMINAL conthat we complain. We complain that we have now tempt and disrepute; while those dangers which the a monarch and an oligarchy reciprocating false and most virtuous may dread, and try all virtuous means unconstitutional support and protection. We of evading, will be lost sight of in maddening concomplain, and with sorrow, that the nation is not templation upon present misery, and to avoid which, ruled by any single one of the principles of the many good men, in their frenzy, would be driven Constitution, while, such as they are, the laws have from all consideration of consequences to a sudden two points-the sharp for the poor, and the blunt for resolve that the change, whatever it may be, and however violent, can only disturb that portion of

drop of water to the ocean, compared to the expence | most trifling occurrence may lead, not only to the of the oligarchy. Much better would it be to give declaration of a Republic, but to a sanguinary to a monarch, who was thereby rendered indepen- revolution. The death of our Queen and the Prindent of his tail, a million-nay, five millions-a cess Royal; the death of Louis Philipps; or even year, if expence made any portion of justice, than the execution of Mr. M'LEOD, may lead to a revolulimit that monarch to an income critically measured tion; while a declaration of war by America and by the amount of monies, which, in return, he could France against this country, would inevitably lead allow to be filched from the commonwealth, and to the establishment of a Republic, if not previously expended upon the oligarchy. It is of this evil stopped by the concession of the Charter. America. in the true spirit of the word, is not a Republic-The Keane job—the Cardigan business—the because its Government sanctions a trade in human Lord Waldegrave job, and all other aristocratic flesh of its own subjects. France never approxiabominations, are the expensive "settings" by mated towards Republicanism, because it held states, as colonial possessions, which should be free. No The nation, then, has dwindled into an oligarchy, Republic, in the true meaning and governing accenand Gon grant that the monarch may not dwindle tation of the word, can hold dominion over countries into a common-place miniature, rendered more con- separated from the Republic by natural barriers or spicuously ridiculous by contrast with the expensive acknowledged artificial boundaries, which operate to the prevention of its laws and institutions from We have asked "what's in a name;" and we being suitable for the prosperity of the dependant state.

This country should not withhold any measure based on justice: and, for this reason; it fetters her hands, and her domestic inquietude makes her an easy state. If ever England should become a Republic. Van Diemen's Land would prove that altered oircumstances make altered men, by presenting English thieves as obedient subjects to just laws; and Congress, and the Holy Alliance, would be no more than the dolorous meeting of political old maids, assembled to talk and weep over their faded loveliness. withered charms, and departed power. Let it be borne in mind that the same causes

which lead to an increasing demand for redress of grievances, and administrative improvements, may also lead to a demand for an increase of power. East Retford, Gatton, and Old Sarum, were defended till the whole citadel of corruption fell before the force, which could not storm these single fortresses of abuse. The remission of negro slavery grew out of the refusal of our rulers to modify its abuses. A demand for the total abolition of tithes arose out of the obstinate refusal of churchmen to make any, even the slightest, concession; nay, in their boldness, they even denied the right of Parliament to interfere. Before America struck a blow for her independence, she petitioned year after year for the preservation of British connection, testified her love for, and loyalty to, the most doating old fool of a monarch that ever sat upon throne or stool, while she complained solely of the acts of administration, "despotism," "torch and dagger," "infidelity," and the corruption of Parliament. From 1793 "idleness," "lewdness," "debauchery," and, till the revolution of 1798, Ireland pursued a precisely similar course, filling petitions with the most loyal protestations, but denouncing the acts of administration; in fact, approving the monarch, but reprobating the oligarchy. The Chartists have done precisely likewise: they say, we want but our rights, and are ready to guarantee the rights, the fullest rights, which the constitution awards to the monarch, but we object to the acts of administration, and the corruption which the monarch is forced to sanction, for the immediate possession of source of much sorrow to individuals; while, unjust power. In fine, then, we have no objection to the highest colouring of the royal portrait. ready to confess that the cause has de- provided we do not pay too dear for the brilliants by which royalty is surrounded. We are ready ever, rather proves the strength and resolution of to admit the youth, beauty, virtue, and loveliness of our Queen, while we cherish the gallant idea that beauty when unadorned is most adorned. It is, therefore, to the expensive setting, and not to the simple picture, that we object.

We have shown the slight circumstances which may lead to a revolution, or the declaration of a Republic: let us now give a still more ludicrous, but short Act of Parliament would lead to a revolution, enacted, that from and after the first of April next, no newspaper shall publish any advertisement, under a penalty of £20 for every such offence." Now, these twenty-five words from the word "that," to the word "offence," being in number one less than the alphabet, would gallop us into a headlong revo-

What would be the consequence of such an Act ? Why, that the Times, with its powerful and READY staff, would fall to 4d. on the following morning. and instead of a circulation of 16,000 a day, and between £150 to £200 worth of advertisements. would supply the loss of the latter by quick sale and light profit—would circulate 100,000 daily, denounce the Star as a mere maudlin Chartist paper advocating the rights of the Monarch, the necessity of which the Times would deny in toto. Such an Act, short as it is, would leave all mederate opinions in present, they would have Republican princip forced upon them, thus-" Here you are, a Republie for 4d."-" Here you are, Revolution for 3d."-"Here you are, Cutch who catch can for 23d."and all for the good of the cause.

We shall return to this subject, and in the mean-Charter as the means of preventing all abuses in We do not wish to see another York and Lancas- any Executive which may be called upon, however appointed, to administer its laws, we look upon

We do not now, having passed the trial stage, wish again to change the name of our party from Chartist, the former undertaking was foolish and hazardous, and was not done by any one connected with the Charter, but was one of those circumstances which events frequently cause, without the name now, and having dearly bought it, we are willing

The object of this article is to point out to our rulers the folly of resisting a nation's will, and also making Napier and Wellington change places to convince them that such aristocratical outrages as upon the eve of a great naval and military the CARDIGAN, KEANE, WALDEGRAYS, DUFF, and

A most important meeting was held at the Social Thursday week, for the purpose of petitioning both and the case went off. Let Special Jurymen be re-Houses of Parliament for the immediate release of Mr. tained as a system, or let it be abolished, as, per-Hetherington, and also to take into consideration- haps, in London, it ought to be; but, at present, imprisoned.

OF HENRY HETHERINGTON.

At a quarter to nine precisely, was proud to see so many present, as it showed their their intention to petition both Houses of Parliament for Mr. Hetherington's release; and though their petitions might be slighted, as he feared they would be,

(Cheera)
Mr. Subliton moved the first resolution, expressive of the disapprobation of that meeting against Mr. or corn, but of all monopolies the vilest of those are Hetheriagton's imprisenment, which being seconded, was carried unanimously.

The petition having been read, a show of hands was taken for its adoption, and carried without one single discentient. A youth, however, on the platform, begged leave to move an amendment, which was, that the words "bigotted clergy" be omitted, as the Spirituals in the House of Lords, to whom it was to be sent, would consider it an insult, and treat the petition accordingly. (A voice from the gallery, "No, no; they are bigotted."

The CHAIRMAN-I trust no remarks will be made; If any one has anything to say, he must come on the platform.

Mr. LLOYD JONES came forward, and in an energetic manner said (addressing the Chairman)-Sir, I would have the words remain as they are. They (the clergy) are bigotted-(applause)-and I think it is high time we tell them what they are. (Loud apphase.) A show of hands was then taken against the amend-

ment, when it was declared lost, and the petition was about to be carried in its original, form, when A young Chartist, named GOODFELLOW, came forward to move an amendment that the word "demand"

Mr. Hetherington's release, be substituted for "humbly

A WORKING MAN, in the gallery, seconded the amendment. The CHAIRMAN-Then, all I can say is; that this petition cannot be sent, as it will not be received unless the word "humble" is inserted in it,—(laughter)—and how odd it would be to see "humbly demand." (Roars of laughter.) [Turning to Mr.] Goodfellow.] "Will

you withdraw your amendment?" GOODFELLOW-(laughing)-Why, yes, Sir, I see ] must. (Laughter.) A show of hands was then taken for the petition in

its original form, when a great number were held up for it. On the contrary—none. Several Socialists (amongst whom were Mesers, Lloyd Jones, Bailey, Edwards, Gregory, Fleming, &c.) addressed the meeting in the course of the evening, and were loudly applauded. It appeared, from their several speeches, that so determined was Mr. Haslam to promulgate his opinions, that he had purchased a press of his own.-(tremendous cheers.)-and that he was resolved that no Government prosecutions whatever should put such opinions down. That Henry Hetherington was not imprisoned for selling blasphemy, but for advocating the equal rights of the poor; that the definition of blasphemy was " to hurt the reputation of God!"-(loud laughter followed this absurdity); -that there was no rational, or even legal grounds, for such prosecutions; and that the people ought to exert themselves to obtain Mr. Hetherington's release, and contri-

which it is intended shortly to get up. Various resolutions were then passed; but upon the petition being again put to the meeting, there were to grant a lease of ten years to the Poor Law Comsome dissents against it.

bute to a subscription, proposed by the Chalrman, and

A vote of thanks having been carried for the Chairman, the meeting broke up at about half-past eleven. Those who were in favour of petitioning remained to sign the petition sheets, which were placed on two deaks in the body of the hall.

A collection was made at the doors for Mr. Hetherington, none having been required to defray the expences; the free use of the hall having been given by

THE WALDEGRAVE AND DUFF AFFAIR-BRUTAL ASSAULT OF A POLICEMAN.

The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, the 13th inst, are certainly disgraceful to the country, almost to a point of incredibility. We have often felt it to be our imperious duty to point out the very alovenly manner in which justice, or rather gross injustice, is administered in our inferior Courts, and we are incessantly put to the painful necessity of exposing the shameful ignorance of our stipendiary Magistrates, not only with respect to the law itself, but in regard to the principles of the law whatever. These characteristics of our police-offices are easily accounted for, upon the ground that the appointment of a Magistrate is invariably the result of patronage and political jobbing, but the case is much aggravated, when we find even in the Queen's Bench itself, ignorance as gross as we ever traced in a police-court. Lord Denman, in screening the Earl of Waldegrave on Saturday, the 13th inst., has betrayed a disregard of jurisprudence, almost incredible in a Squire Justice, or a stipendiary Magistrate, and his conduct lays him open to suspicions which we should be sorry to name against any high judicial authority, much more against a man who, in despite of what his equals now say against him, and moreover in despite of public opinion, we still recollect for his manly character at the Bar, and for his independence and spirit in resisting Tory corruptions and tyranny throughout his political career. What are the facts of this case? The Rarl of Waldegrave is notoriously a most criminal pest to society. As the companion of a certain infamous Marquis he has often been exposed for his most brutal outrages against the peace of society, and against all decency whatever, not only in London, but in other places. At last he and some of his companions, after many disgusting infamies at Hampton-court Races, exceed all their former excesses by, amongst other things, almost murdering a policeman in the most cowardly manner, attended with every aggravated circumstance, because the policeman attempted to do his duty, in preventing the ruffianly outrages against the poorer classes of the town. A more impudent and unmanly assault, a more dastardly attack of a great many on an almost defenceless man we never heard of, and the victim, moreover, was a public officer, who, in the discreet, temperate, and difficult execution of his duty, deserved all the protection of the law. Lord Waldegrave and a Captain Duff are captured, but their companions, much richer than themselves, are allowed to escape for reasons which we need not mention. Mark the conduct of the Commissioners of Police. Alarmed their duty, by indicting Lord Waldegrave and Captain Duff, the former a pusillanimous, weak, and silly young man, and the other not much better, and both the dupes of certain aristocratic acoundrels who are allowed to escape with impunity. After this ostentation of doing their duty as public functionaries, what is the result? Brought into Court, the delinquents first plead not guilty; then, on a private understanding between they withdraw the plea, and acknowledge their guilt. In this Lord Denman is not to blame, he could not interfere. The delinquents, by the usages of the Court, had a right to pursue such a course, and now comes the only function remaining to Lord Denman, namely, to pass the sentence of the Court. It was not an action at law-not a case between individuals. -- but a criminal case between crimi nal and public justice; and in utter disregard of the convert the case into one of private compromise, or, in other terms, into downright open bribery and corruption, and this under the sanction of our highest Court of Criminal Justice. The case was specific, and not one of degree. There was but one case before the Court-sn indictment-s case between the public and a public criminal, and the Court converts it into a case specifically different, one of a nature between two individuals, in which the public had no interest. The par-Hes are allowed to retire and patch up the affair upon a private compromise. What can be more thoroughly diagraceful to the Government and to the Lord Chief character and safety! Is not this compromise a deciaration under the authority of the Court of Queen's Benck, that any man may commit violent an atrocious crimes, and, moreover, against public func-Monaries, provided they have two points in their favour-rank, to excite the respect and sympathies of the Court, and money enough " to patch up the affair." If the ruffians had been of a lower class of life they would have been amenable to the law, and most severely punished; but, being titled and rich, the Lord Chief Justice permitted them to set the law at defiance, and to laugh all public decency to scorn. This is bringing back the first law court, the great judicial authority of Ragland, to somewhat like its state in the reign of Charles the Second, when bribes paid to the Judges were almost offered in open Court. There is no moneybribery of the Judge in this case, but the dereliction of principle is equal. How the annuity settled on the policeman may mortgage Lord Waldegrave's estate, or how much the Marquis of Waterford, or any other person, may contribute to it, or how much the lawyers may make out of the infaraous job, we cannot state, although some of the case is sufficiently known to us, and most probably to many others, but we only put general and known principles. The Police Commissioners hereby proclaim to all the Porce, which is not supposed to be the most immaculate in the world, that ruffixnism upon them, by titled and rich people, is a matter of private compromise; whilst, by

converse, raffianism by them on the poor is a ground

for screening the officer from public justice, and in-

flicting the severity of the law upon the poorer vic-

time. How much better it would be for the Court of

Queen's Bench at once to publish a table of the ranks

and titles which privilege men to commit certain

effences, and to state the sums at which they may be

eminent Pablishers, Moxon, Fraser, and Otley, fer publishing blasphemous works. Not a special Jury Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court Road, on could be formed. Special Jurymen were not to be had, "that undefined thing, blasphemy," fer which he is when an entirely Special Jury is wanted for certain liberately read by thousands, and tens of thousands; purryoses, and cannot be empannelled, Lord Denman, in a furious passion, fines the absentees to the utmost W. D. SAULL, Esq. took the chair. After having extent in his power. When the absence of Special stated the object for which they had assembled, and he | Inrymen is more convenient, we hear nothing of neither do we believe O'Brien to have uttered any fining the absentees. We like not the les totionis, thing like what was sworn to; and if he had, it abhorrence of such persecutions, he observed that it was but there are cases in which there is no other remedy against even the vilest oppression. The principle taken up by the Government is, that what is called blasphemy, a vulgar word, without any meaning at the three latter. O'BRIEN may now, if he thinks still, however, it would be the means of proving to the tached to it, may be published to infinity, provided Government that fifteen hundred persons, at least, had the book is sold at a price which confines it to the expressed their disgust at their iniquitous proceedings | perusal of the rich, and the blasphemy becomes a crime only when it is accessible to the poor. We like not monopolies, whether they be of rum, sugar,

> intolerable.—Weekly Dispatch. [We had selected for insertion in our last, the disgraceful proceedings respecting Lord Waldegrave and Captain Duff, two aristocratic blackguards, as they occurred in the Court by which O'Connor was sentenced to seventy-eight weeks imprisonment for libel, but, like many other matters, it was abliged to give way to Chartist intelligence, which is the breath of our nostrils. We have, however, well supplied the omission this week by the above comment on the case, from that uncompromising exposer of aristocratic abuse and supporter of the poor man's rights, the Weekly Dispatch. Let every working man who has not read it in the original, now read it in the Star, and then say whether their prisoners shall longer remain victims in the hands of the enemy.—ED.]

the monopolies of gospel and blasphemy. Either of

the latter is bad enough, but a monopoly of both is

THE DAMNABLE POOR LAW AGAIN .- A MAN PAMISHED TO DEATH.—SIR.—You will oblige by allowing this tale of suffering humanity to appear in few weeks ago. John Cooks, gardener, Manningtree, advanced in age, long out of employment, honest, sober, bearing a good character, called on the Relieving Officer for some allowance for himself and wife. The reply was, we cannot relieve you, step. Let it be well followed up. but you may go into the house. When he told his partner, she said. I cannot bear the thoughts of being dragged from our little cot, and separated, after having toiled so long through life together; we shall see what the Lord will do for us in a few days. On the Saturday, they had but one half-quartern loaf for Sunday and Monday morning; they took a small slice each, and wept while they gazed at each other, through the falling tears that trickled down the furrowed cheeks of the pallid and starving pair. When he left his cheerless home on Monday, he told his wife that he would go to his old master, Mr. Green, and ask for a job. He was seen to eat a raw potatoe in the forencon, and while in the act of digging a stick of radish, he fell, for want of food. He was put into a cart, brought home, and died. Alas, poor man, he died for want, in a land of plenty: and will it be believed, in happy England-in Christian England! God's image lay until he became offensive, from Tuesday until Sunday, before the Bastile shell was sent. He was put in, and hurried to his kinder parent, earth.

Man, these are scenes well worth thy noting! Be tyrants and bastiles forgotten: Starved, dead, mourned for, earth'd and rotten,

And all is o'er. A life put out, a man entombed,

Will cry for food no more. missioners of refined tyranny, unconstitutional, and at variance with the laws of God and the rights of man! if they do, let them take the consequences. This is the finishing touch to the blackest picture ever produced in any nation bearing the name of Christian. Our rulers are still adding insult to njury-the working classes have every degradation of slaves, but the name.

O, for a pencil, dipp'd in eternal night, To paint the fetters that my country wears! Will the brave, intelligent freemen of Britain, whose valour has elevated, and whose arms have conquered every foreign foe, tamely submit to this and their happiness, by a band of domestic tyrants?
No; the people have both the will and the power to carry conviction to every monster in the land who will not listen to the voice of reason and justice. Our rulers have forfeited every claim which they had on the people; they have been tried at a nation's bar, and found guilty; they have taxed, and starved the people; they have spread devastation and death to their name, which will outlive their little day, and posterity will blush at their names; the withering curse of a mighty and brave people, made desperate y oppression, outrage, and insult, will follow them ike a mighty torrent through life, and will inscribe this epitaph on their tomb-" Here lies the sordid vrant's dust, who violated the laws of Ged, the rights of man and of nations."-D. M'PHERSON.

# THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841,

THE PEOPLE'S DELEGATES; THE NA-TIONAL ORGANIZATION; AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE CHARTER.

ELSEWHERE We give a record of the doings of the most important meeting that has been holden in this country for a long period of time; -the National Meeting of Delegates, which commenced its sittings at Manchester on Saturday morning last, and continued them by various adjournments until Tuesday night. At this collection of the wisdom and patriotism of the nation, the scheme of organisation, about which so many pop-guns have been lately fired, was most fully and patiently considered, with a view to the removal of all pretence, on the part of the timid or the crafty, for standing aloof from the General Association on the plea of illegality.

Our readers will perceive, from the report, that we are specially called on by the delegates to point their attention to the invaluable labours of their at public indignation they make a parade of doing delegates in this respect, a task which we shall have great pleasure in performing. For the present we can do nothing more than call the attention of every good Chartist to the plan of organisation now published -entreat them to read and study, and familiarise themselves with every one of its provisions, and affirm our belief that the delegates have succeeded in doing that which we believed the jealous watchfulness of lynx-eyed faction had rendered impossible-laying down a system of national organisation for the attainment of a political object, which does not in any respect violate the law. It will be necessary for the most vigorous and careful attention to be paid to the several clauses of this character of the Court, he allows the delinquents to plan in working, to insure the benefits resulting from it; but we pledge ourselves to shew that the whole may be worked in defiance of all the arts of all the Whig and Tory lawyers in the kingdom : provided there be any virtue in the plain words of any Act of Parliament. Of course, we know that whenever it may suit the factions to declare ANY ACT "illegal." they will do so, though it should only be the act of one month's establishment of civil equality. The breathing through a man's own nostrils. There is no positive safety for the people but in the power of Justice, and what can be more prejudicial to the public legislation. But in order to their obtaining that power, it is necessary that they should manifest a oneness of determination; to this a universal confidence is necessary; and to this confidence is necessarv the knowledge that as much safety as can be had has been provided for. This we believe the present plan does provide for-and hence we reiterate the language of the Delegates in their address. " The most timid Chartist need have no fears; while the boldest will necessarily acquire increased vigour." We shall take up the subject in detail next

# JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

WE trust that it will be merely necessary to recall the attention of our numerous readers, and of For the present, let it be read in connection with the The killing of a man in a duel being declared to be O'BRIEN'S numerous, devoted, and intelligent disci- letter from the correspondent of the London Times, wilful murder, and therefore the firing at a man ples, to the resolution passed by the Leeds Chartists, which we have elsewhere inserted, and we may in a duel being a firing with intent to murder, it is and published in our last, whereby it is proposed to augur well from the new fears created in the minds declared a felony, and subject to the punishment of prepare some of the right sort of arms for the moral of old monopolists. and physical defence of one of England's earliest and most consistent instructors.

trowel, or shuttle; but if his tools are more expendrunkenness, and lewdness, and such like fashion-at the vulgar bar of the Old Bailey. O dear, no sive, in the first instance, we imagine that his ma- able propensities, we make no apology for their he is to be tried by his peers or equals—as the poor nufacture is not less required by, or less beneficial to, omission from our columns; we must really leave all penniless man is said to be when he is brought

Hetheringto a moved his proceedings against three he as loudly denounced when practised by the Tories and yet, even by them, he was not treated as a common ruffian, or even prosecuted.

Again, let it be further recollected, that what s man writes, he writes deliberately: and it is deand yet has not O'BRIEN been charged with a single line written in violation of the most searching law was neither treason, sedition, riot, nor conspiracy; while by a fiction of law, he was found guilty of proper, move the Queen's Bench upon the invalidity of the indictment upon which he was found guilty, and upon the law as admitted by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, and acted upon, upon the Honour of THE PEERS; and he must still be released. as we contend for it that the indistment was faulty. However, he has now suffered nearly twelve months of his long and weary confinement, therefore let every shoulder be put to the wheel, to get him out: and, in the mean time, let us prepare good tools for him to go to his trade with, when he does get out.

working man adorning their emaciated assembly; cury's assurance. for though they have nearly killed the poor fellow he has yet the bones, muscles, nerve, eye, gait, and O'BRIEN, and we shall think them in earnest. Will office, guines for guines !

We cannot withhold our thanks from the Leeds Chartists for this thoughtful, wise, and prudent

We shall have much pleasure in inserting the several amounts which shall be received by the Committee from time to time.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. THERE is much talk of a dissolution of Parliament, and there can be no harm in being prepared for the worst: but we have strong notions that the unpleasant and increasing differences between Sir Robert PEEL and his party may protract the event. PEEL is no longer a leader; he will, ere long, become a cocked tailed ginger," and we should not be at all surprised to find the Right Honourable Gentleman forming an alliance with any party which had for its object the release of the Ministry from the fangs of the Beggarman. We beg leave to direct men. attention a the letter from Francis O'Connor, published so long ago as September, 1839, and which

we republish to-day, thinking that it contains all that can be said upon the subject, and a feasible Let it be understood that between O'Connon and With these facts, will the peeple's representatives, as O'BRIEN there is no jealousy as to who was the they are termed, allow or assist Lord John Russell originator of this plan; O'Connon has before given tions of Monk, Bootham, and Guildhall, was held in upon the subject for the public guidance in our pre- been delivered by the Chairman, H. R. Yorke, Esq., in order to identify the party wounded with the

Duke is sick; Lyndhurst is crotchetty; Brougham unconstitutional inroad on their rights, their liberties, his politics in the sheep-fold; RICHMOND has not tion to the following effect, that it was the opinion of confidence in himself; Melbourne is gerged; Stan-RUSSELL, PEEL, and MELBOURNE, sinking all minor differences: RUSSELL, Premier: MELBOURNE brought to bed at the Palace; PEEL, Chancellor of the Exthroughout the world; they have erected monuments first chop at the mess; and then, hurrah! for two hundred Chartists in the House!

> IRELAND, FRANCE, AND O'CONNELL. THE "Establishment" has been most windy in denouncing the Observer, a paper which they call

we should have heard no more about it. But no, the very denouncers themselves make a balloon of it, and keep it in full swing before the public gaze. Never was there a more harmless piece of balderdash than the Observer's remark and Dan's reply to it, if it had not been caught at by the drowning Whigs. Ireland become a province of France, indeed! Why, no man knows better than Dan, that though France is a Catholic country, yet it is not a politically Catholic country; and DAN, who has fostered prejudice, and kept religious animosities alive, would be the very first man seized and strangled by the new

The French would not allow a religious mountain to stand between them and a mole-hill of civil right, while the poor Irish allow a mountain of civil iniquity to be obscured by a mole-hill of religious fanaticism. Even if the Tories were in power to-morrow, with Wellington Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and STANLEY his Secretary, every priest and every working man in Ireland would rally to the cry of " The French have landed !" and, as EMMETT said. " would only allow them to gain footing over their lifeless bodies." The Irish priesthood would not like to hold the plough; the Irish farmers would not like to contribute to Parisian grandeur. The Irish gentleman, be he Whig or Tory, would not Irish labourer would not like to be chosen by lot or by fitness to fight French battles all over the world; and Irishwomen would, of all things, dislike

being ravished by a French soldiery. But how miserable must be that state of things when Ministerial prints will direct attention to such gasconade, as a means of supporting a corrupt administration. Nations do not conquer countries for the benefit of the conquered. We are sick of such disgusting humbug. The Chartists could, and would, lend two millions to save the Irish from such an nfliction.

The man who has lived and fattened for thirty ears upon religious dissention, would not survive very air would choke him-would crack his lungsand send him into a gallopping consumption.

### OMISSIONS. THE STAMP RETURNS.

the kindness, in the meantime, to inform us by what High Steward enters; the peers in their pompous process of arithmetic he acquires a total of forty- robes take their seats; they sit in judgment on a seven thousand from twelve thousand five hundred, fellow peer. The highest tribunal upon earth is twelve thousand, and twelve thousand five hundred, assembled: the Law Officers of the Crown and the which are the numbers given to the Leeds Times for prisoner's counsel are in attendance; the prisoner is the first quarter of the period included in the return, | placed at the bar; the Attorner-General now adand which the Mercury contrives to multiply into dresses their Lordships; witnesses are examined, and forty seven thousand; while, for our lives, we can it is brought home to the prisoner that he did make but thirty-seven thousand of the number. fire at and wound Captain Tuckerr. Poor primodesty by deducting ten thousand from its own weep and the sternest Peer is moved! "But stop a number for the same period. Forty-eight thousand, bit, my old boys, not so fast," says Sir William forty-two thousand, and thirty-six thousand, which Follers. "True it is you have shown the Earl fired are given to the Mercury in the return, we add into at a Captain Tuckerr, but you have not shown that makes them only one hundred and sixteen thousand. Tuckerr." "Dear me, I never thought of that." But these are but two little white lies, fibs; and replies the Attorney-General. "What's to be done?" now for the thumper, which they were, no doubt, "O," puts in the High Steward, "our course is

The Mercury, in the beginning of January, assured advertisers that the result of the Stamp Returns. Who, then, sets the example of a good lumping. for the whole of the year 1840, gave that paper a sum to begin with ? Col. Thompson said, he would circulation of more than 10,000 weekly upon the whole give £1,000 to return a working man, WILLIAM period. Here the Mercury has told 27,000 fibs in a Loverr, to Parliament. It would be worth £10,000 bunch, as the circulation upon the whole period is to let the pigmy wretches see such a specimen of a only 9,461 weekly, and is 27,000 short of the Mer-

New, this was a downright, palpable, wilful, and malicious thumper, with the very facts, all, all. look of a gentleman. But let Col. THOMPSON and every one of them, before the author; and we say his wealthy friends take up the question of tools for that the article above alluded to would be a good plea in answer to an action for the recovery of adveryour columns. This case came under my netice a they undertake to cover every guinea sent to our tisement charge. Thus is the public hoaxed by the old catchpenny-"ADVERTISERS WOULD DO action. We laugh at the folly of the transaction. WELL TO LOOK HERE!"

The Mercury, in making nice distinctions with the Intelligencer, who does not appear to have got his stock quite so artfully as the old fox, refuses. therefore, to make any weekly average for that paper. But does the Mercury forget that in December, 1839, he had 58,000 stamps, that being, for a four weeks' circulation, 14,500 weekly ! while in January, 1840, our friend had but 19,000 stamps, article, shows that, if it had been the trial of some thereby showing a circulation of not more than tailor at the Old Bailey, no such slip would have 4,750 weekly; or, by his nice distinction, a falling off of 9,750 from one month to another.

We may have time for another word upon this subject next week.

### CHARTISM AT YORK.

The ugly thing is even smelt within the perfumed precincts of the odoriferous Minster, and under the very nose of the strong-hold of pugnacious church-

We give the following, not from our own correspondent, (whose account will be found elsewhere.) but from the Whig York Herald, the leading journal of that party in the old city.

"SECOND MEETING. "Yesterday evening, a meeting of the Ward Associathe credit to O'BRIEN. We merely republish the Merchant's Hall, to promote the objects contemdocument as the most practical advice given plated at the previous meeting. The Recorder was sent position; and be it understood that O'CONNOR Mr. Smith, of College-street, Mr. W. Hardman, Mr. acted upon this, and did address the electors and Leeman, &c., and after the petition against Lord non-electors of Yorkshire, both by address and Stanley's Bill had been read by Mr. Leeman, a Chartist named Burnley, rose from a bench in front of the Chairman, and proceeded to address the meeting. He STANLEY and PEEL agree like cat and dog; the said much had been said about the Suffrage and the Registration, when Mr. Leeman asked him, "Are you s member of this Association?" The speaker-Yes, sir. this meeting that the Registration Bill for Ireland it is sanctioned by so many English Members, which fully demonstrates that there is no chequer, and all the young fry to draw lots for the fore the people should have a just controll over its members by the extension of the suffrage to all men of people are fully and fairly represented upon the afore. said principles. (Applause.) The speaker then spoke ment, and who made some lengthy observations upon 'contemptible," and say "nobody reads," for it. There seemed to be a number of Chartists present chairman, and on his putting it to the meeting it was

> gus O'Connor, and the Charter, and three groans for the Whigs .- From the York Herald." Let it be remembered that Mr. Red Head Yorke s the sham-Radical nominee of the Whig Dundas, when a dissolution takes place; and, that the meeting, to which the report refers, was one of a series yet we find the gallant Chartists, while they honestly reprobate that which the Whigs merely denounce as a clap-trap, moving and carrying their "whole hog" amendment," bristles and all," as our Shields friends have designated it, in the teeth of this pompous parade of Whig electioneering strength

carried. The meeting shortly afterwards separated,

and juggle. This is certainly the most important meeting we have reported for some time; but, although the Morning Chroniele takes the previous night's meeting, which was merely preliminary, from the Yorkshireman, yet it says not a word of the bit we give which was the finale. Out upon such rascally tricksters; do they hope to beat us by mere acts of omission! No, we know our strength too well; and these are the very pranks which have made the old is the conclusion to be drawn from this determinarags stink in the nostrils of every man. Thank tion to evade justice! Why, that which we have wish to grace the pageant of the conqueror, and the God, the Morning Chronicle is falling into its drawn over and over again, namely, that there is

### THE CARDIGAN JUSTICE JOB. The Queen was played, the King revoked, And then took back his Card-a-gain. Row, row, do row.

THE farce is over-but we have paid pretty highly loons have performed their parts; the curtain is for a mere delusion, but have also had their pockets mony, suggested that it might be a fit case for pri-

increase so rapidly and so cheeringly, that we are the lamentable and the ludicrous, so closely mixed compelled, upon the present, as upon many previous up, that whether it was intended for a tragedy with occasions, to send new matter before our readers a comic conclusion, or a pantomime with a touch of event will probably be the loss of his reason!! Had that part of the world at any time, but especially at without Editorial comment; but every working the melo-drama, it will be difficult to say. A an indigent wretch thus behaved, he would have the present moment, when it was so desirable to main the kingdom can now read politics without certain Lord Cardidan " moved and seduced by the been indicated for following the man's hat man in the kingdom can now read politics without certain Lord Cardigan " moved and seduced by the been indicted for feloniously stealing the man's hat, concluded by moving for copies of, or extracts from instigation of the devil," (which is a convenient term and for assaulting with intent to murder. He communications between the British Government and We should have offered some observations upon for a bad heart, &c. &c.,) did fire at and would have heard a long lecture on his offence the Court of Persia, upon the subject of the cessation of the important agricultural meeting, lately held in certain opponent rejeicing in the four-fold and against the public peace, (but nothing about private Dublin, and of which we give a mere outline for the euphonious name of HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS compensation), and have been transported for liament. present, intending to return to the subject next Tuckerr. This, all the world knows; and therefore life! week, but for the crowded state of our columns. one would think it was clear and simple enough. transportation for life, or a period not less than As to murders, rapes, crim. cons., seductions lifteen years, or imprisonment for not more than suicides, royal aristocratic gambols, gambling, three years. Lord Cardigan, therefore, is tried for O'BRIEN cannot work with spade, shovel, duelling, pugilism, dog-fighting, bear baiting, felony; but as he is a great man, he is not to be put mankind in general, and to the poor in particular. | such aristocratic intelligence to that portion of the before twelve men worth his weight in gold. The Let it be borne in mind that O'BRIEN is not in "Establishment" who cater for aristocratic taste, preparations for the trial of such a splendid here in contact with it, and in a moment he was susdurance vile for any thing with which he stood refinement, and enjoyment. We have not even as his Cardship, must be very splendid. Such sompromised. The subsequent proceedings of the charged, any more than a word upon the Stamp Returns, hammering, such knocking, Court, on the same day, are curious in themselves, but old score—a deadly hostility and opposition to the which have been just published, and which place and benches, and platforms and thrones, and material injury.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING ON BEHALF are made by 'ar more curious by juxta position. Mr. perpetration of those iniquities by the Whigs, which the Star in the proudest position ever occupied by galleries! The Lords are kind enough to adjourn In passing, as we may wish to say a word or up for lost time; they come out as good as new, two next week, will our friend of the Mercury have with all the finery and tinsel of England. The Lord The Mercury, we admit, has been quilty of a bit of soner ! then there is no hope for him ! the ladies one hundred and twenty-six thousand; the Mercury he fired at THE Captain " HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS very plain-how say you, my Lords, is the prisoner guilty or not guilty !" " 'Pon honour, not guilty." says each Lord-putting his hand on his heart. Prisoner, you are acquitted," says the Lord High Steward. Out tumble the Lords, off cuts the prisoner, away go the ladies, down come the scaffoldings, all of which become the property of the Lord Chamberlain as his perquisites, and the people outside are presented with a leetle bill of £4.000 for the

> The King of France, with twenty thousand men. Marched up the hill, and then marched down again." The Lords, after all, are their own greatest ene mies, for anything their worst foes may do can never bring them into so great disrepute, as this MRS. FROST .- The Newport list of monies new

entertainment thus afforded to them!!

but we pity the weakness and despise the folly of those who take part in it.

The present is so striking and flagrant an instance. that many of our contemporaries, who are in general too ready to support aristocratic freaks, and to decry like gambols when performed by more vulgar individuals, have actually well trimmed their favourites on this occasion. Thus the Times, in an able leading occurred; but that the indictment would probably have run thus :- " For that the said Simon Snooks did, on or about the ---- maliciously shoot at. and wound, John Thomas Richard Titmouse, otherwise John Thomas Titmouse, etherwise John Titmouse. otherwise Thomas Richard Titmouse," &c.,and thus they would have managed to trap the mouse," though they can let the big rat escape.

Above all, what does Mr. Attorney-General mean? If the omission of this link in the evidence were wilful upon his part, no censure can be too strong for so shameful a violation of his duty; if it were through negligence, what excuse can be offered; if through ignorance, he is incompetent for his post. Why, a briefless, beardless boy, would have managed better!

The insertion of one count in the indictment, chargplated at the previous meeting. The Recorder was and after spirited addresses had known," or the summoning of the proper witnesses Joseph Thornton, Hudderspield.—In answer to party named in the indictment, would have obviated every difficulty.

But, whatever may be our idea of "plain John's" tactics, we cannot refrain from expressing our extreme wonder and disgust at the specimen of a speech (if it deserves the name) made on the openwon't work in the shafts; Earl Spencer, who alone Mr. Leeman-Which Ward? Mr. Burnley-Monk ing of the "solemn and imposing trial." It was could form a strong administration, has forgotten Ward. He then proposed an amendment to the petiguinary custom and crime of duelling, and rather brought forward in Parliament by Lord Stanley is for, than against, the prisoner. The Attorney-LEY is too testy as yet: therefore the only hope is tyrannical in the extreme, and regrets that General's most extraordinary remark was this: "The charge against the prisoner does not imply hope of justice to the people of this kingdom from the any degree of moral turpitude, but an infringement House of Commons as at present constituted, that there- of the statute law of the realm !" Now, what was the charge ! The firing at a fellow-being, with the in-21 years of age, of sound mind, and unconvicted of tent of murdering him; -and this is perfectly moral! crime, and pledges itself not to rest contented till the perfectly Christian! It does not violate any moral principle! it is merely against the sections of a against the policy of the present Government, the New statute! You may murder as many men as you Poor Laws, &c., and he was followed by another like; and if you are a lord it shall only be illegal Chartist, named Stewart, who seconded the smend- (and not that), but never immoral! O Johnny, Johnny! where did you pick up your morals! having blown a very harmless bubble, which, if let as some of the observations were received with much Have you not a soul that can soar beyond the mere alone, would have burst, and vanished into air; and applause. The amendment was then handed up to the statute book, and look into a wider field of ethics and philosophy! Is your mind so bound within a about ten e'clock, previous to which the Chartists law-book, and so hot-pressed within calf skin gave three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones, Fear- covers! Or are you endeavouring to become one of the aristocracy in manners, and to adopt their lax code of morality, and barefaced mode of expressing it! Or were you afraid of Lord Cardigan calling you out? Whether it was one of these, or whether all three combined to advance his interest, and consequently made as you have made a sad mess of it! With regard to strong as strong could be, for fear of a defeat; and the event of Captain Tuckerr's death, this prose- J. M'Clintock.—His papers were sent as usual. cuting officer of the Crown again observed, "If FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S death had ensued, it would have been considered a great calamity, but not a great crime." Now, we really do not see what great calamity to the nation, the tumbling out of it by "HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS Tuckerr," or any other officer of Her Majesty's service, would have inflicted; but we can understand that it is a very great crime to send a bullet through the body of a human being, and dismiss him, "with all his imperfections on his head," from this terrestrial sphere.

One fact, however, is certain; Lord Cardigan was to be acquitted; and the stupid quibble of a senseless rule of law was caught hold of, as affording an easy mode of letting his Lordship off. What, then, one law for the rich, and another for the poor : one for the peer, and another for the peasant. It required, however, no such trial as this, with its great expence to convince us of this awful and lamentable truth. We have it before our eyes every day. Among other instances, we may notice that of Lord Waldegrave, who was lately prosecuted for a murderous attack on a policeman. The noble for its representation. Yes! the clowns and panta- prisoner appeared at the Queen's Bench, and his counsel observed that he wished to plead guilty down; and we are left, like some of the disappointed | The prosecuting counsel could not oppose this andience, who have not only paid their entrance money course; and Lord DENMAN, without further cerepicked into the bargain. Poor John Bull! he is vate compensation. And so it ended! The case, sadly maltreated! many a time has he been jostled "so fit for private compensation," involved the in a crowd, and had his hat knocked over his eyes, most disgraceful conduct towards a defenceless man. while the confederates have eased his pockets of Lord Waldegrave and others were out on a their contents, but never before in so barefaced a "spree;" and, after having wrenched off knockers manner has he been duped and made a fool of. innumerable, were merely spoken to by a police-Let us briefly review the chief incidents of the late man; they instantly seized him, thrashed and Our circle of Radical acquaintance continues to play, and we shall find the sublime and the ridiculous, kicked him, ran away with his hat, and left him said he could scarcely think that her Majesty's Governsenseless on the ground. The poor man has not yet ment would refuse to give full information on a matter recovered, and it is said by medical men that the respects, and so important to our political influence is

Faugh! we are sick of THESE THINGS; when are they to end ?

#### MR. BURNS AND THE H-O-U-S-E-HOLD PARTY.

WE have no doubt that the veritable Chartists of Hull will muster their strength on Monday night, slighted objection to the production of the papers. to give the H-o-u-s-e-hold gods and their new ally such a reception as the nature of the case merits.

A WORKMAN at the new factory in the dockyard Woolwich, where a long revolving axle is constantly in operation, allowed the skirts of his coat to come pended, and revolving with the same velocity. BeTO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

BRADFORD FROST RESTORATION COMMITTEE, - TR. have received a balance-sheet, which we cannot publish in full. It sets forth the recipts of the tea and ball to have been... 19 Collected by various parties ... 1 17 33

21 4 11 While the expences of various ... 20 1 41 kinds amount to Leaving a balance of ... £ 1 3 0

Committee state: "Any party wishing examine the bills may do so by applying at the Chartist Chapel, Longeroft-place, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, every Salurda evening. OHN MARTIN wishes to acknowledge the receipt of £1 from Carlisle, and 10s. 6d. from Newcastle

an awful tale of tyranny and suffering, but we must have it authenticated before we publish W. M. Storr.-We do not know Mr. Vincent! address; but any letter addressed to him, care of Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London, would

for the sufferers at the Castle Douglas accident.

HATERS OF OPPRESSION," YEOVIL, have sent

find him. JAMES MAHONY. - We have not room. We have handed his letter to Mr. F., as requested. G. W. S .- We believe so; but have no positive kum lege on the subject.

JOHN MURRAY .- We are sorry we cannot give he the information he wishes, viz., "the name of the Captain who commanded the Prince of Wales line of battle ship, on the 1st of June, 1794, If any of our readers know, and will take the trouble of writing it, we shall be glad to publish

JAMES RICHARDS .- We never received the rem from Kidderminster. FROSTIANA. - We have not lost sight of it. H. B. asks, very foolishly, a question that we have

already answered. J. P .- We have no room. week.

HENRY CARTER strongly recommends Charter Trade Associations as the only efficient means of bring-ing into operation the powers of the whole

M., EDINBURGH.—The letter was forgotten be week. It was in type for this week's impression before his note was received. The other letter has been received, and shall have insertion in our next. ILLIAM POMPRET.—We cannot undertake to give

legal advice. The rascals have robbed the poor of that privilege by locking up Mr. O'Connor.
THE NORTHAMPION CHARTISTS strongly urge on all working men the moral, physical, and political advantages of total abstinence.

P. MEAD must excuse us: we have not room for his "Scriptural Chartism" this week. G. STYLES wishes for the address of the widow of

W. H.—The report of the meeting against the Poor Law, at Cheltenham, is out of date. MILLAR.—The price of cards of membership for the National Charter Association of Great Britain is twopence plain, and sixpence ornamented. They may be had of the Secretary the Provisional Executive, Mr. William Tilman. No. 2, Colliers'-street, Stretford-road, Manchester, The address alluded to was intended to be signed

only by influential Chartists. BIRKINGHAM CHARTIST .- We don't know. GREEN.—Not unless your daughter become chargeable to the parish on account of the child and even then the matter is doubtful. PETER ANDERSON, EDINBURGH.—Certainly. It would

be unfair else. JOHN BROWN .- Address Mr. Lowery, care of Mr. the request contained in the resolution he

transmits, we have to say, the omissions arise from both causes. Sometimes the news is not sent at all; sometimes it is too late; and sometimes, when it does arrive in time, ordinarily. other pressing subjects supersede it. The might be, in some measure, obviated, did our Local Correspondents observe a very plain rule we have of times laid down—that of sending a packet in the beginning of the week, and another at the usual latest day. Scarcely one of them adheres to this rule. THE NORTHALLERTON HELL AND POOR CLAYTON.

We have received the letter from the prismcompanion of poor Clayton, and shall make the public acquainted with its horrible revelations in our next. The late hour it was received prevents its appearance this week. THE "FLEET PAPERS."- We have received No. 9 of

the series, and are much gratified with its contents. It is the best number that has appeared In our next we shall notice it more at length. . PITKETHLY .- We regret that we cannot give his favour in our present number. The same post that brought it, brought us ninety-four other communications, all pressing for insertion. Had we received his on the Monday, it should have appeared. It is a long one-one that will not bear curtailment—and therefore must stand over. OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—We are reluctantly compelled to withhold the entire of his Wednes

day's letter. JOHN COLLINS must excuse us this week: our spoof is full. His letter shall appear next week. shall feel obliged if he could arrange for his future communications reaching us on the Tues-

OUR BIRMINGHAM CORRESPONDENT. - We are obliged to withhold the whole of his second letter. MR. ASHTON, Wakefield House of Correction, desire a letter from George White immediately.

DARKEN, NORWICH.—The mistake occurred at the

CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS. £ s. d. From a few Chartists at Biggar ... 0 2 6 POR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

CHARTISTS. From A. Stratton, Leeds ... 0 0 4 East Brierly, near Bradford... 0 12 6 Three Friends at Preston, per G. Halton ... ... 0 2 6 POR CLAYTON'S FUNERAL.

From Leeds, per James Womersley 0 2 0 a few Chartists at Barkisland 0 3 0 FOR MRS. CLAYTON.

From Edinburgh, per W. Lennie, being part profits on Star .. 0 5 0 COMMUNICATIONS NOT INSERTED ON NOTICED.-A

mass of valuable Chartist, local, and general intelligence, together with many interesting communications from Birmingham, Kidderminster, Worcester, London, Newcastle, Sudbury, Oldham, Bradford, Barnsley, Nottingham, Tillicoultry, and many other places, are shul out for want of room. As many as possible of them shall either be inserted or replied to in our next. We must repeat our earnest solicitation, that persons desirous of having their communications inserted, will send them in the early part of the week, if possible. The mass of matter alluded to in this notice, has been all received by this day's (Thursday's) post; and a great part of it has relation to matters which occurred on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and which ought to have been here on the Tuesday. Our friends must remember that the paper can only be filled; that we must 90 on filling it the whole week; and that our first edition goes to press on Thursday evening.

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, FEB. 22. The Earl of Ripon, after a speech of some length,

so interesting to our commercial interests in many the diplomatic mission at the Court of Persia, subsequent to the date of the last papers laid before Par-

Viscount MELBOURNE said, he could not see that any detriment could be done to the public service by laying all the papers before their Lordanips, and giving the fullest information on the subject that was at command. Nobody could feel more than he did the great importance of this subject being arranged so as to secure peace and tranquillity in Central Asia, and he had every reason for saying that he hoped the Schah of Persia was actuated by the same feeling. He had not the The motion was then agreed to.

Tuesday, February 23.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a report of the copyhole enfranchisement committee, which stated that the committee had thrown the two Bills, which had been sent to them, into one, and that they had made various

alterations and additions. The Bishop of EXETER again drew the attention of replied to by

Lord DUNCANNON, who said that after the ordinances had been ordered to be printed, it was found that which was very important, had been overlooked. It was necessary to submit it to the law officers of It was moreous, and this it was which occasioned the

A rather acrimonious discussion here ensued between the Bishop of EXETER and Lord MELBOURNE. In reply to a question from the Bishop of Exeter. In reply to a question from the Distrop of Exeter, Viscount DUNCANNON said that, if an address should be agreed to by their Lordships, praying her Majesty not to give effect to the ordinances, it certainly could not be done; he also intended that, if possible, additional time should be granted; upon which assurance the Bishop of Exeter postponed his motion respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice until Thursday, the 4th of

Narch Lord LINDHURST drew the attention of the Government to a Bill in the other House of Parliament, for ment w a similar of the administration of justice in ours of equity, and expressed a hope that proper courts or equity, and expressed a more that proper compensation would be awarded to the holders of offices which might by that Bill be abolished, as he should be sorry to see so useful a Bill lost for want of such a

Viscount MELBOURNE said, he should take care that compensation should be given to all who should be found, upon examination, to have a fair right to it. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Tuesday, Feb. 23. Lord MORPETH presented a petition from Dublin. grand by 225,830 persons, against Lord Stanley's Refurzion Bill, and in favour of his own.

The adjourned debate on Lord Morpeth's Qualification and Registration of Voters Bill was resumed by Mr. Young, who was strongly opposed to it, and conmiddled that the lowering of the franchise in the way proposed, would tend to a still greater subdivision of and than that which already prevailed in Ireland, and the enormously increase the distressed condition of

the permuty.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN thanked the Government for the Bill they had introduced, in which they grappled with all the difficulties of this great question. He the assured that if the country was appealed to, it would pronounce in favour of the measure. Sir R Bateson said he had always looked upon the

to freeholders in former times, as one of the greatest curses under which Ireland laboured, and yet now by this Bill they would have a state of things infinitely worse. Mr. Cirew delivered his "maiden speech" in

apport of the Bill. Lord HOWICE said he should support the Bill before the House, believing that it held out a fair prospect of bringing this important question to a satisfaclary settlement Dr. LEFEOT contended that the Bill would abrogate

be Majesty's Government, but he could not under- pro. tem; John Rose, Bermondsey, Treasurer. and how it could be supported by those who had

exisment of the elective franchise. rightion Bill, which was professedly the principal done credit to legislators. neasure. On the contrary, the definition of the franetise was, in his opinion, the very essence of the measure under consideration.

At the conclusion of the Right Hon. Gentleman's meech, Mr. BROTHERTON moved the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday, which was immediately and apparently well satisfied congregation. arreded to, and the House adjourned.

resumed by Mr. BROTHERTON, who briefly contended to their obtainance. that it would give general satisfaction to the people of England and Ireland, and unite the two countries in a closer and better understanding than that which had heretofore prevailed. Mr. MILNE contended that the present Bill had

been brought forward, not with any hope or intention that it abould become law, but with some ulterior view, of which they were all at liberty to judge. Sir WM. SOMERVILLE, in reply to the argument of Lad Stanley that if this framchise was given to Irehad, it must be extended to England also, observed

that he had never heard it urged as an objection to an English Bill that its benefits ought not to be given to Exciand, because they would, in that case, be obliged textend it to Ireland. Mr. Sergeant Jackson very warmly enlogised the

more surprised than at hearing it replied to by the HE SLANET Was of opinion that the £5 franchise

THE too low, but still they ought to go into committee, wite principle was good, and by mutual concession. they might be enabled to adopt a proper amount of The upon which to found their right of voting.

væ defeated, it did not follow that the evils of the present system of registration would not be corrected, ir, in that event, his Noble Friend (Lord Stanley) Total persevere with his measure. Er C Buller was satisfied that, however bad might

be the Bill of the Noble Lord (Stanley), it possessed he redeeming feature of having forced the Government bring in a good one. The Hon. Gentleman enwine the Irish franchise, though by a very roundabout mi in a very highly objectionable manner. Mr Janes Graham said, the proposition of a £5 bachise for Ireland was a concession, on the part of

beings of the manner in which it would be applied if wid overthrow the institutions of the country, enrolled. arriving the crown itself in the general destruction. Yr SHEIL challenged the Right Hon. Baronet who

# Here adjourned. Chartist Entelligence.

be dose of the Right Hon Gentleman's speech,

The mossies, repudiated.

TORY. Ever since the breaking up of the National Committee, and the unfortunate correspondence that place betwixt Dr. Fletcher and Feargus O'Con-Bury has remained in a state of spathy; the cause is again reviving under peculiar ans-Rios circumstances. That independent body of the cordwainers of this piace, have formed selves into classes of thirteen members to a the subscriptions are twopence per week, one goes to a fund, which is intended to assist in apporting the incarcerated Whig victims for esponsar held at each member's house alternately, every They also invite other trades to join them, they also invite other areates bedies. in the of one of these meetings was held at the based Mr. Henry Roberts, president to the society, Sinday, the 21st of February, when the Northern was read. May other trades go and do likewise. sold be preached in that place, on Sunday, March truth, will give them their support.—Correspondent. on the death of Clayton, who has falien a mar-To the good cause in one of the Whig Hells; also, red on the occasion.

LEEDS,—TOTAL ABSTINENCE CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Association held at Mr. Joseph Oldroyd's, Quarry Hill, after the business of the society was gone through, and the members had congratulated each other on the opening prospects of future usefulness, it was proposed by Mr. Joseph Parker, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Hick, that the school room, No. 82, High-street, be used, at present, on Sabbath days, as a lecturing and preaching room, and that our highly respected friend Mr. T. B. Smith, from Hull, be solicited to deliver a lecture on Teetotal Chartism, in the afternoon of Sunday, the 28th inst., to commence at halfpast two o'clock, and also to preach a sermon in the evening, to commence at six o'clock. Mr. SMITH, being waited upon for this purpose, consented. providing a congregation could be secured; on the assurances of this being given, he stated that his text in the evening would be from Acts, iv. 32, And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul : neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his

own; but they had all things common." MEETING OF CHARTISTS .- At a numerous meeting of Chartists, on Monday evening, the chairman Mr. Roberts) read, from the Northern Star, the Address to the People of Great Britain in favour of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, which was warmly received. It was resolved that our friend, Mr. Hill, should be requested to insert the address again, together with a list of the names of the Committee, and the proper address of the secretary, as some of the names of the committee were entirely omitted, and a wrong address to the secretary, owing to some inadvertency of the gentleman appointed to supply the Star office with a report. Mr. Westlake was then introduced, and gave his first of three lectures on the democracy

ensued. LONDON.—Tower Hanlets National Charter Association, held at the Bricklayer's Arms, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Feb. 16, Mr. J. Hart in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were intelligent and patriotic body of men; their union read and confirmed. The council ordered the secre- has been the means of promoting a fraternal spirit tary to write out the petition from the Northern amongst them, cherishing sentiments of manly inde-Star against the New Poor Law Bill. On Sunday. the 21st. Mr. Parker gave an excellent lecture on "the Principles of the Charter," to a full meeting, tain each other in sickness, to secure an equitable which gave the utmost satisfaction. The lecturer distribution of employment, to provide for the infirsaid a box ought to be placed on the table, to be called "Feargus O'Connor's Demonstration Box," in various ways, to promote physical, moral, to help the Tower Hamlets' men to go down and intellectual improvement. They have been welcome our champion on his liberation.

PETITION COMMITTEE.-The London Chartists seeing the necessity of some system being adopted, whereby the friends of political freedom in the metropolis, may have an opportunity of presenting petitions for the People's Charter, the political victhe provisions of the Reform Act, and that there were time, &c., without the loss of time generally aready sufficiently democratic elements in the consti- attendant upon the getting up of such petitions, have ment of Ireland, as was amply proved by the fact called into existence a petition committee. whose that so less than seventy Irish Members sat and voted duty it shall be to prepare petitions for individuals presented. The said Committee having met, consider the society, Mr. Pentlands, Queen-street, Sunderland the Hember for North Lancashire ought not to kentertained by the House, if it were only upon the power to carry out the above important object. As pound that it was confined to registration alone. or the same side as the Hon. and Learned Member for and public bodies, and to see that they are duly The Right Honourable Gentleman then entered into a arduous, they trust they shall be provided with ing defence of the provisions of the Bill of Lord funds necessary, as the labours of the Committee cannot possibly be effective without the sinews of 5ir Wm. Follett objected to this measure as a war. The Committee meet every Tuesday evening, when interference with the principle of the Reform at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane. Fleet-Ell, establishing a constituency in direct opposition street, at eight o'clock, to receive petitions from the principles there laid down. This was indeed individuals and public bodies, from any part of the smitting Universal Suffrage in the Irish Counties kingdom. Thomas Mills, Tower Hamlets; Samuel miniting Universal Suffrage in the Irish Counties kinguoni. Inomas minis, Iower Hamiles, Samuel for shooting Capt. Tuckett, ring, without injuring he Bill was also a violation of the Roman Catholic Ford, Kensington; Robert Southcombe, City of with intent to kill him.

Roberts, of Birming-world by a section of the supporters of bone. J. W. Parker, City of London, Secretary, and Captain Duff allowed ham, a working man, sen-

The professed to consider the Reform Bill as a final prospering gloriously in this village. Mr. William mise and pay compensation, victed upon the evidence board my plans, and leave the field open to the others, for we find the fact unblushingly told in the news-Shearer lectured on Saturday evening last to a for a cowardly assault upon of policemen; while thou- still pledging myself to start a new paper if the Patriot papers, that the transfer of a large estate in the county Mr. MACAULAY insinuated that the Bill of Lord goodly assemblage. After the lecture, a number of a policeman, by which his sands of respectable per- should at any time cease to be. anley could be considered only as a disfranchisement; the members and friends formed a mutual improve- life was endangered, and Ell in disguise, while the object of the measure of his ment class: the first subject considered was, "What his health has become imready to make oath that have been taken by the hand by one party, and my Tory. This is only one of ten thousand instances. Such Noble Friend (Lord Morpeth) was to keep out bad benefit would Universal Suffrage be to the work. paired. mers, and let in good ones. He denied that the ing classes !" Although this was the first question, mase relating to the franchise was a tack to the Re- yet the manner in which they treated it might have

> MANCHEETER. CHARTIST SERMONS. --- An Mr. Arran, of Bradford, in Carpenter's Hall, on were omitted by the Mar- ing the Welsh people to cheap form, and on the earliest opportunity. Sunday afternoon, to a crowded congregation. In quis of Normanby, for op- come, unarmed, to Newthe evening, Mr. Hill preached to an over-flowing posing the civil authorities port, for the purpose of through the Star. A NUMEROUS and enthusiastic meeting was holden

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

at Carpenter's Hall, on Satarday evening, Mr. armed for Lord STANLEY postponed the second reading of his Butterworth in the chair. The meeting, though command. at Carpenter's Hall, on Satarday evening, Mr. armed force under his by to convince them of the hish Registration Bill until Friday, not with the in- called without notice, consisted of upwards of 1,000 tention of then bringing it on, but he should by that persons, who were addressed by Messrs. Marsden, time be prepared io say when he would bring it Wall. Skevington, Connor, and others. A strongly worded resolution was adopted, affirming all the The discussion upon Lord Morpeth's Bill was then principles of the Charter, and pledging the meeting

HEYWOOD.-On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. Mr. Bairstow lectured at this place. He commenced by a few remarks on the wages of the labourers on the Continent, and those of the of the Corn Laws would never better the condition speaks of an alliance scheming. of the working men of this country, until they had the power of electing their own representatives, by ters, Administration, and which they might protect the value of labour. He also laid bare the clap-trap schemes by which the daily; and who threatens stock jobbers, money mongers, cotton lords, and hireling ruffians had been trying to draw the people from the Charter.

STOCKPORT .- Mr. Hill lectured here, by invitation, on Monday evening, recommending temspeech of Sir Wm. Follett, and said that he never was perance, union, perseverance, and sound political defended by the Attorneyinformation, as the only and surest means of ob- General, for the cruel and mad-house, at hard labour, eventful moment. Up with the Charter, then, at I mention these things to show that the Whigs have East Hon Gentleman opposite (Mr. Macaulay), in a taining the People's Charter. The room was densely premeditated murder of for attending a public pack which he must characterise as a mere piece of crowded, which made it like a bath, although his play-fellow and school-meeting, out of which expy and frothy declamation. until he was completely drenched with sweat, and whose case was aggravated venience occurred to the In the latter case, the sooner you save your bacon throw the disgrace upon our shoulders. If we were exhausted, and then sat down, while Mr. Bairstow by preving him to be a public-not one act of the better. I dislike to encourage suspicion in the to join the Tories, or give them the slightest counexhausted, and then sat down, while Mr. Bairstow by preving him to be a public—not one act of the better. I dislike to encourage suspicion in the to join the act of the better. I dislike to encourage suspicion in the to join the act of the better. I dislike to encourage suspicion in the to join the public mind; but when a Whig is going to bolt, you tenance, it would not, on the one hand, moderate of the World's Justice—Trades' their enmity against popular liberty, while, on the Halls—War! War! —Beware!—Spies are About! Corn Law Repealers, so which, being called by cir- vengeful rufflan;-three received excellent characcular, he had been refused admittance, though pre- years at large in prison, ters from the prosecuting Fir Thesiger observed that, if the present Bill senting his circular at the door,) addressed the with apartments, and the solicitor, and respectable respectable use of a lathe for turning neighbours. forward again and spoke at some length, recom- -the young ruffian, as we mending the erection of convenient meeting rooms are told, being partial to by the people; and especially enforcing it on the this business. Chartists of Stockport. He was listened to with the LORD WALDEGRAVE WILLIAMS and DAVIS. greatest silence and attention, interrupted only by and Capt Duff held in two working men, kept in repeated bursts of applause; at the conclusion, a bail of some £200, to apvote of thanks was given him amid the acclamations pear to a charge of brutal prisonment for eighteen day pured to show that Lord Stanley, by his Bill, did of the assembly. On leaving the room the people assault crowded round him to get a wag of his hand, and to express their gratification at this, their first personal introduction to him.

CHARTIST SERMON .- On Sunday evening, Mr. be Government to the Hon and Learned Member for Bairstow delivered a talented and eloquent sermon, Didin, and he confessed he had the most evil fore in the Chartist Room, Bombar's Brow, from Paul's Don released from cus-man, dies in prison, at the being of the manner in which it would be applied if discourse to the Athenians, on Mars Hill, "God tody for a contempt of the age of fifty five years, bath control in the face of the earth." The Large Room was lest distressing confinement ment afflicted with asthma, excessively crowded, and the attention of every one should endanger their gravel, and rheumatism. Member for Liskeard. In order to show how far the rivetted; and the meeting collectively appeared health, or injure their Gremment had, according to their professions, dishighly interested and pleased with the intellectual lives. coraged the agitation of the Repeal of the Union, the treat. The following resolution was carried unani-Hon Baronet referred to the 38 members who, mously:—" That we, the working men of Stockport, Sun, at large, after telling ced to eighteen months the honest, industrious, poor classes of Belfast, who party; and upon the consequent following agitation, the Moran. in 1834, voted for a Repeal of the Union, and showed knowing the factions that are opposed to our the people that the Corn imprisonment, for telling in many of them had received very valuable appoint interests, and seeing, as we lately have, the mean Laws should be repealed men, and the judicial office of Chief Baron had been and dastardly attempt of a few individuals in the by a revolution. deted to Mr. O Connell, who had, however, declined north to bring that noble advocate of the people's he polluted in his person." He took down the words do hereby tender our increasing confidence in that "he time, and thought them a very singular compli- paper, and the able and talented editor, the Rev. Ten to the Government which had tendered the office William Hill, and the proprietor, Feargus O'Con-In his acceptance. He would, for his own part, cling nor, Esq." At the conclusion, a considerable sum with measure of Lord Grey, resolved to resist the was collected towards the expences of the de-Propose of that democracy which, unless checked, monetration, and a great number of members were

YORK-At the weekly meeting of the York he just set down to deny, if he could, that although Chartists, held on Tuesday evening, in the large LORD JOHN RUSSELL, POOR HOLBERRY, room of the Fat Ox Inn, a vote of thanks was pron speech at Strond, declared that he was one of a posed, and carried with applause, to Messrs. Burley Grey, ruling the country, FORTH, and others, senposes, and carried with appliance, to messrs. Duriey drey, ruling the country, and others, sensing of twelve who had been appointed to consider of and Stuart, and the brave men who so nobly supported the and Stuart, and the brave men who so nobly supported the and stuart, and the brave men who so nobly supported the and stuart, and the brave men who so nobly supported to three and four respondence with associations who attended their mad-houses, for being enthe Ballot. The Right Hon Gentleman unanimously, expressive of the determination of meetings with all the emlor Sanley, in having been himself the party to establish the Association to support no election candidates blems of royal destruction, spies, and convicted upon the destruction and the support in the Association to support in the support in the blems of royal destruction, spies, and convicted upon the support in the su the "beneficial interest" franchise in the Reform but such as pledge themselves to support the with a King having his their evidence, and that of The which was now sought to be superseded by the People's Charter; and of their firm determination head drooping, and the policemen. Kient tenant" franchise, which he had previously, to advocate Universal Suffrage and No Surrender. bloody executioner armed suffrage repudiated. Several new members were elected. The meeting with the axe; and who broke up at half-past ten. From the spirit evinced have robbed the poor of at this meeting, it is evident that the cause of liberty is making rapid progress in the City of York.

# Local and General Entelligence.

LONDON,-SUNDAY MEETINGS OF THE WORKING LASSES.-A large meeting was held last Sunday evening, at the Working Men's Chapel, Deckhead Bermondsey, when, after tea, the meeting was addresseed by two of the society, on the evils of monopoly, especially the monopoly of the heavenly treasure to be found in the Bible, and which the priests. in the present day, say that they are the only reporetuing the incarcerated Whig victims for esponsishing at the people's cause; and the other towards pursions the Northern Star, &c. &c. Their meetings you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another; and if the people will be rich in their minds, and free themselves from ignorance and superstition, they must lay in a store of useful information, and be all mutual distributors, instead of supporting the priestly monopolizer, and not be like unto the old proverb, "such priest such people, and Christs, held in the Working Man's Hail, it was sect or party, we hope the Chartists, Teetotallers, best or party, we hope the Chartists or party and the chartists of the ch being the Working Man's Hall, it was sect or party, we nope the Charles, sect of party, we nope the Charles, sect of party, we nope the Charles, and all liberal-minded friends to the spread of and all liberal-minded friends to the spread of and all liberal-minded friends.—Correspondent.

BARNARD CASTLE .- ATTEMPTED SUIin behalf extra be made at the close of the sermon cide.—Un Monday last, a poor woman, named in behalf extra h behalf of his widow and child; and that Mr. Nancy Hall, attempted to cut her throat. Medical Region Rushton, of Ovenden, be solicited to examination proved the wound to have been but triffing.

DERLAND.—The tailors of Sunderland have, during the last week, issued a very excellent and sensible address, explaining the nature and origin of their dispute with their masters. We have not room to insert the address in full; but, in order to let their brethren and the working classes generally know the merits of the dispute, we have made the following statements:- The dispute began with an employer named Dawson, who, we understand, is a most evangelical minded person, refusing to pay the have a long debt to settle with the Whigs, and a life-wages given by other masters. He, by his meek and do instica to mysalf fully holy acts, induced other two employers to join him; do justice to myself fully. and they all proposed a number of petty deductions refused. It was then clearly seen that they had another and ulterior object, which was, to destroy the union of the tailors which exand name of union; they claimed the liberty of respects, and cheered in others.

than incur the risk and unpleasantness of a strike, payments; but Messrs. Dawson, Inaith, and Robson exercising their own will uncontrolled, save by their of Christianity, after which an animated discussion friendly to the union; as a consequence, they have ing during the sgitation for the Charter. got the best workmen, and are rapidly getting the trade of the small proud faction, whose failing custom will soon teach them the felly of their conduct. pendendence, (free from the insolence of ignorance.) husbanding their resources, enabling them to maindistribution of employment, to provide for the infiramongst the first to rally at the call of their oppressed brethren; they voted and transmitted to Glasgow the sum of £10 for the cotton spinners; and to various strikes they have liberally contributed : and several times have raised handsome subscriptions on behalf of the victims of political oppression. For these reasons, we consider them now entitled to aid from their brethren, and the working classes generally. A few weeks more and the small faction must yield to the claims of reason and justice. Subscriptions for this purpose will be received by the treasurer of

# EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

THEN ON THIS!!

Cook, of Mitcheldever,

sons stated that they were

he was not within a mile

of the place.

alightest assault.

Chester Gaol, their im-

months having expired;

because they could not find

bail for their good beha-

CLAYTON, a working

the people ten thousand

was in their favour; and

who has been prevented

from pursuing that avoca-

tion by which the Editor

of the Sun makes a liveli-

IN CHARTIST cases, the

Attorney General stretch-

ing the law for blood.

hood.

amount of £2 000!

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

LORD CARDIGAN SCquitted upon the honour a working man, hung for of all the Peers in England, for shooting Capt. Tuckett, ring,

The Hox. MR. PLUNof Wigan, in the execu- showing their number to tion of their duty, wih an the Magistrates, and theregreat feeling which ex-

DANIEL O'CONNELLwhose agitation calls for land; who libels Minisall parties but his own. to raise 500,000 fighting men-at large, and possessed of all the Government patronage of Ireland. MASTER MEDHURST,

THE EDITOR OF THE J. B. O'BRIEN. senten-

their rightful possession. IN CARDIGAN'S case. telling the highest tribunal in the land that the crime of murder would not have involved any moral guilt, but would have been mere calamity.

### THE CATHOLICS IN DUBLIN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I presume you have often yourself seen that

my countrymen, though fond of talking of liberty, would yet, in the present day, as in Charles's time, aide with the Crown itself in defence of arbitrary

I had recently a strong proof this base feeling, thus: -Having, with some other friends, immediately upon Mr. O'Connor's imprisonment, got up a requisition to have the Northern Star taken into the Dublin Library Society, in D'Olier Street, in this City, we found that the Roman Catholics, to a man, refused to sign the requisition; and, not satisfied with that, vented their filth against that gentleman. Probably the circulation of the Northern Star through

Ireland would effect some change. As for the Irish press, with, perhaps, the exception of the World, and ne or two others, it is the concentration of every thing mean, base, and treacherons. l am, Sir, Your most obedient

Dublin, February 20th, 1841.

and humble Servant,

SUNDERLAND.-TAILORS' STRIKE IN SUN- TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO THE WORKING AND SCOTLAND. Hawick, Feb. 22, 1841.

MY FRIENDS,-You have, no doubt, been enabled to trace, through the columns of the Star, my progress in England and Scotland. Six months have now elapsed since I began my recent tour of agitation; and, in Scotland alone, I have delivered upwards of a hundred lectures. I am not yet tired of talking, because I

My Friends, you know well that the body needs rest and I know well that the mind needs relaxation. A from the prices paid for the manufacture of certain and I know well that the mind needs relaxation. A articles of cloth. To shew the petty nature of their bow which is used by the hunter, requires to be unbent conduct, and the meanness of spirit displayed by at times, otherwise, if it is always kept on the stretch, them, it is sufficient to state the deductions, which it will come in time to be useless for shooting with. I are:—4d. on waistcoats, trowsers, and breeches; was in hopes that every leader, as he was liberated, 6d. on boys' jackets, and 8d. on Taglioni coats. would come to my aid, and to your aid, and when These deductions, though individually small, would, many were in the field, that I would be allowed a in the aggregate, reduce the wages of the workmen short furlough. I worked double time, and at all times, because few labourers were in the field, and the 33. per week. The workmen, notwithstanding no deduction had been asked by the other masters, rather grain was bending a sickly head into the furrow. The harvest has been truly abundant, but the reaping hook proposed to submit to one half of those reduced of agitation has rusted beside the half-bound sheaf. This will not do, may it must not be. I fondly expected that after six months of talk. I might be allowed to change my weapon, and by way of a change, use my pen in the great cause. I must confess I have felt disisted in the town; these despots hated the idea appointed with the result of my anticipations in some

You would have observed that it was my intention to own consciences and interests. The men therefore have started a paper in Glasgow, and when you are determined to stand by their order, and so well have informed that I have, in a great measure, relinquished they done so, that we are happy to add the whole of that plan, you will naturally desire me to make you the masters of Sunderland, except the "miserable acquainted with my reasons for so doing; and also minority" alluded to, give the old wages, and are inform you what may be my future course of proceed-

In the first place, then, I learned, during one of my visits to Glasgow, that the Patriet newspaper was certain interval, by procuring shares, &c., so as to relieve them of the charge.

Various plans were proposed and rejected: one procertain parties.

I was induced to attend a meeting of the copyholders on which occasion I offered to become editor of the maintain the paper. I pledged myself to them that I would, for the sake of the movement, and the credit of my country, strive to establish another, and, if possible, a better organ in its place. These remarks and offer of mine were very cordially

received. In process of time, circumstances transpired which led me to believe that the Patriot would and must go down. I then hastened to fulfil my promise, by issuing a prospectus for a new paper, and I am happy to say received the most liberal and flattering encouragement. I then left Glasgow for the Border, and for New-

castle, Carlisle, &c. During my absence, and after the issue of my address, it appears that the hopes of sustaining the Patriot revived, and very praiseworthy

raise shares for the support of the paper. This last resolution on the part of the Central Committee decided me in relinquishing the idea of establishing the National. "striking" at Bingham Ba-1st, a company was formed for printing, and is to be are not. without injuring called "The National Printing Company;" 2nd, new shares were required for the Patriot; 3rd, my plan stituent body. The electors of 1832, 1833, 1834, was before the public also. This would look something like competition in the market. Some one scheme, or by the Chief Justice of the tenced to be hanged under all, must be injured—perhaps the cause also seriously NEWTON- HEATH.—The cause of Chartism is Queen's Bench, to compro- an obsolete law, and con- damaged; what course could I adopt? Throw ever- take place upon a general election, no man can doubt;

I could have started the National easily; but I should legs cut from under me by another. I have no ambition to meddle with the press, except it be to serve FROST, WILLIAMS, and the cause. That I can easily do, by writing lectures KETT, an officer, sentenced Jones, sentenced to death, on various subjects, instead of speaking them. It is my to twelve months' impri- commuted to banishment intention, therefore, to place my lectures in writing, eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by somment, of which six to a penal colony for tell- and on all subjects, before the working men, in a very

> In the meantime, I shall proceed to Manchester: that district, in which I first began the public agitation, isted in favour of the bet | where I met with so many kindred spirits, and where ter treatment of Vincent, I hope to see the good old banner unfurled and nailed and other working men, to the mast once more. This time we must not be Chartist prisoners - the beaten.

people being mowed down I trust, my friends, that the reasons I have offered before they made any, the regarding the National will have their weight, and that the memory of man. The Tories, who could not, with my conduct in that respect will meet with your appro-FEARGUS O'CONNOR, in bation. Wherever I may speak, or whenever I may solitary confinement for write, you may rest assured that I will always be found the denuciation of the Lord eighteen months, for op- the same in principle, energy, and faith that I was the question altogether, and merely show, that as re-Lieutenant of Ireland, who posing his tricks and at the beginning, on trial, in prison or out of it. I garded the Reform constituencies, the Bill intended for never will mince matters with the enemy-a whole the destruction of Toryism has but increased its power. I have suffered imprisonment to preserve the entire we find Toryism carrying away the annual honours of other important and interesting matter.

principles of it; and I am not the man to swear and from the Whig nermal scholars. In corporate elections.

basket, test all, and out with the swimmer. We must interrupted possession of these preparatory seminaries HOEY, CRABTREE, and trust each other, or we can have no real union at this of corruption is a majority of the House of Commons. ASHTON, two years in a every man's nose; and wherever you see the sharpened been beaten by their own measures, and I write to visage of a middle-class Jew, thrust the whole hog to you, to counsel you and to caution you against a single Popular Poetry—and numerous other important his shout, and the rascal will run if he is not a priest, step which may relieve the Whigs of the odium, and Articles.

> I should regret sincerely the desertion of the least man from our ranks; but be the miscreant the least or the that Radical unrepresented support, rather than the greatest, I hope that the curse of a disappointed people imperfection of the Whig Reform Bill, had established may fall upon the first one who shall accept or ask the ascendancy of their enemies. If the Tories beat us to receive anything short of the Charter: may the the Whigs with their own measure, the Whigs in variety of other important matter. curse of God pursue him, and grinning infamy be the opposition will not be less craving after pelf, and statue over his grave.

I remain. My dear friends, Your sincere and devoted advocate. P. M. M'DOUALL.

viour, in the enormous WHO BROKE THE WINDOWS AT BELFAST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I have your paper of the 13th instant now

before me, in which there is a letter of inquiry, from "A Constant reader," who wishes to be informed, Precursors, who dashed the windows about O'Connell's meet—the only party who dares to speak—the only ears at Belfast?" If you have not given the information required. I would beg to inform your correspondent, that it was

committed the deed, as they are determined not to be Tories will degenerate into a faction, and a very few of gulled by the Big Beggarman, who derives a large the most wealthy will remain as a memento upon the times, that they had no income from a population, the North excepted, who opposition benches, whose only business will be to fair claim upon the Par- have been well described by Cobbett, as being "werse gratify their own ambition, by endeavouring to affright liament for redress, until fed" and worse kept, in every respect, than English the representatives of the people with the bloody ghost they proved, by the sign pigs.
manual of a majority of As I generally receive the Star, from a friend in

the nation, that a majority | Sheffield, once a month, I hope you will insert this communication, if you have not already explained. I remain, Sir. Your obedient servant A PADDY,

Tired of the monopoly and grinding of "the respectable." Dublin, February 20, 1841.

f we may, without you if we must."

COLLINS AND O'NEIL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—It would be premature, at present, to pronounce a decisive opinion upon the motives by which Collins and O'Neil are actuated, in issuing their "Addresses to the working classes of the United Kingdom." Ambiguity is evidently one of the ingredients of which their addresses are composed, yet something like the upon them. cloven foot appears to "the people's eagle eye." They talk of the Chartist's motto being, "With you

Now, Sir, having been in the ranks long before, and deny that such ever was, or now is, the metto of the Chartists.

"With YOU IF WE MAY!" Good God! talk of this being the metto of the Chartists after being so often victimised by the party alluded to!! We have not forgot the You in the days of the Bill mania-we have not forgot the doings of the You throughout the whole agitation for the Charter. We know the trickery of the YOU which originated the "Reform Festival" in Leeds: in short, we have had "our eves open" to all the jugglery of the profitocracy; and, in the name of the working men of the United Kingdom, I tell Collins and O'Neil that, in spite of their undefined nonsense about Househeld Suffrage, our motto is UNI-VERSAL SUFFRAGE AND NO SURRENDER. And, in reference to the middle-class men we have only to say, With US, if you will, without YOU. if you choose." I need make no remark on the alliance desired by the foxes, as the people, the "workies" are wide awake, and certain patriots will labour in vain to form a union between the profit-hunters and the productive shall be amongst you from time to time; for I have of Barnard Castle.

afford to take one retrogade step. Yours, truly, WILLIAM RIDER. Leeds, Feb. 24th, 1841.

CLASSES, ON THE EVE OF A

DISSOLUTION. THE MARCH No. OF THE PEOPLE'S Reprinted from the Northern Star of Sept. 28th, 1839. My FRIENDS,-I address this letter to you for two reasons—the one of a public, the other of a personal CONTENTS:-I. Thoughts on the Word of God nature. I address you publicly, because you now U-II. Hints for Afterthought.-III. We'll die

stand in the very foreground of agitation-because you have evinced great courage, prudence, and forbearance: and, consequently, are deserving of public thanks. Sheffield is now the Birmingham of Yorkshire: Sheffield had a long sleep, but has arisen refreshed from her slumber. Such are my public reasons for addressing you: those of a personal nature arise from the kindness and affection which you have ever manifested towards myself; and more especially, upon my recent visit as a candidate for the representation of your great county.

out our immediate position and prespects. I have petual and Omnipotent Commission to Manage the very frequently told the people of this country that Poor. 5. Lord Cardigan's Trial, &c. &c. the existence of three political parties is incompatible with the existence of order. Let us, therefore, consider the respective strength of the three parties of the state; and see which of them is most likely to be driven from the political field, and how their destruction is to be accomplished.

The Whigs, being in power, we will take them first

They represent no party—they represent no principle-

they cannot hold a single public meeting-they cannot carry a single measure, without the assistance of the Tories. The House of Commons is supposed to act as a corrective upon monarchical ambition; and yet the present Government, commanding the present House, represents the will of that one person only upon whose ambition it should act as a check. If any thing was meant by the Reform Bill, it meant destruction of Toryism, and complete annihilation of that involved in considerable difficulties: and being in- faction; and let us consider how far it has answered formed that the copyright was vested in the hands of the promised end, and why it has failed in its object. fifty purchasers, who were desirous of relieving it from If the House of Commons was a fair representation its pressure, I offered to aid and assist them in so even of the electoral will, the Whigs could not hold doing, by undertaking the conduct of it, or, after a office; and for this simple reason—they de not represent two-fifths of the electoral body. When the present registration shall have been perfected, we shall have had eight registrations since the passing of the position made to me was that of becoming editor of the Reform Bill. A man of sense would naturally say, Patriot, the paper remaining in the possession of that if the right of the master should be revised every year, the tenure of the servant should be revised also. However, we will contrast things as they stand under the present system. In 1837 William IV. died, and it was Patriot in the event of the proprietors not being able to in the power of the Government to have continued the then existing House of Commons for six months after the demise of the King. This constitutional step would have matured the electors of 1836, and would have thereby furnished the most complete representation that existing circumstances admitted of. They felt conscious, however, that perfidy, treachery, and deceit had excited popular disgust against them, and therefore they found it necessary to disfranching the resistance and if by Letter, Post-paid. found it necessary to disfranchise the registered electors, from a dread of popular hatred. The present House of Commons, therefore, after the present year's ponded with, need not be at further trouble. registration shall be complete, will be an unconstitutional body, holding power by usurgation, and only representing the will of the Sovereign. The vast changes of property—the transfer of estates—and the thousands of intellectual houses which are annually exertions were made to preserve and continue that built, make it absolutely necessary, as long as property is the standard of representation, that they should be Amongst other things, a proposition has been made to represented. The change which has taken place in seven years, in public opinion, should also be represented. New inventions, innovations, improvements, and changes should likewise be represented; but they

. The Whigs, then, stand thus as regards the conand 1835 have voted; the electors of 1836, 1837, IN AID OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL THERE 1838, and 1839 have not voted, while the Irish electors ESTABLISHED. have died a natural death. That great changes would Durham from Whig to Tory hands representation of that county also into the hands of the WHAT IS A GOVERNMENT FOR? WHAT is the present condition of the Whigs, as regards the electoral body. The Tories, accustomed to use the old machinery of

abuse for the preservation of dominion, found very little difference between the management of anti-Reform and Reform elections. Property being the only I will give due notice of my intentions in that respect thing represented, and that party possessing the greater through the Star. and attention to, the registrations, has made them and should I find circumstances to favour me, I shall much more than a match for the Whigs. We learn mest likely confine my future labours in the cause to this fact from the result of the recent single elections, where the Tories have either triumphed, or made the victory of the Whigs an omen of coming defeat. It is admitted now, upon all hands, that a general election would give to the Tories a larger, a more venomous, a more church-leving, and life-destroying majority than they have commanded in the House of Commons within the House of Lords well disposed to them, stop the progress of Reform in 1832, could repeal the Reform Bill in 1839. In this contest I leave our party out of forswear—to promise and unpromise—to demand and which are annual, the Tories, without the slightest assistance from the unrepresented classes, are gaining We must understand each other clearly at this im- strength at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per portant crisis; and if there be one rotten egg in the annum; and all that they require to obtain an unother hand, it would furnish a pretext to the Whigs, in less than two months' probation upon the bleak side of the Treasury, all the violence of the persecuted Chartists would fade into utter insignificance, compared with the hungry howlings of the revolutionary crew. Then once again shall we see the black flag-the monarch's drooping head-and the executioner's bloody axe demanding a renewal of the Whig lease of Downing-street, and then shall we take care that every man of twenty-one years of age shall be a party to the bargain. When you look back, and consider that we have never held our real position in society till now, but have always been used to grace the Whig pageant, one moment's reflection will tell whether it was the Repealers, the Orangemen, or the you that standing alone, the only party who dares to party who defies persecution—that we are one of the two parties whose power must be acknowledged. Upon the next General Election, the Whigs cease to exist as a

> of Torvism. Men of Sheffield—The game is now in our hands; the ball is at our foot. If we but play and kick them as our enemies deserve, the next General Election should furnish from 400 to 500 Radical members. We must be prepared to stand alone. In Sheffleld you will do your duty. You have Crabtree, Gill, and others, in whom you can repose confidence. Invite them as candidates-return them as members-and, having done so, chair them through your town, exhibit them in populous places, and proclaim them the representatives of your will. For one moment imagine what must be the result of this cheap experiment. It will cost you but one day's attendance at the hustings, instead of days of ceaseless agitation. It places you at once in the ascendant. It gives you a majority in the representative body; and if England, Ireland, and kenshaw, was duly registered Henry Vincent O Connor Scotland, are not prepared for such a step, then do Brear. The man in office, who is paid for his work, England, Ireland, and Scotland deserve the chains of asked several questions as to the reason of their giving eternal slavery, which their

Men of Sheffield-The press, which has deluded our opponents by laughing at our weakness-by denying our union and our strength—the press, which is the index and the horn-book of both the factionsever since, the names of Collins and O'Nell were will not be able to blindfold the several candidates. known in the political arena, and having been in as who themselves shall be made witness of their own close connection with the fustian jacketed Chartists. I defeat. No act would so far tend to give the enemy Neil M'Intosh, boiler-maker, of this place. The young ocular demonstration of our power, of their weakness, and newspaper deceit.

Now, my friends, I shall conclude by imploring republican Julian Harney. you to stand alone; and we then must triumph. thank you-from my soul I thank you-for the powerful, the orderly, the splendid demonstration of Monday night last. It will long be remembered in Sheffield, which I have now made the key to Yorkshire. and with which I pledge myself to open the locked-up 20 years. treasure, for the benefit of the human family. I implore you to watch well the manner in which the 62 years. Whig and Tory press will dispose of that night's proceedings; whilst such an exhibition in favour of either of the factions would have decided the destiny of the nation. Go on, good men! onward, and we conquer-backward, and we fall! Give the watchful and perfidious enemy no handle over you! Break no law; and in a very little time, you will make laws which no man will dare to break with impunity! classes, at the expence of the least scintilla of Char- vowed, if I stood alone, to accomplish the great printist principle. We will press enward, but we cannot ciple of Universal Suffrage.

> I am, Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Leeds, September, 28, 1839.

Homely Readings from the Holy Book; No. 3.

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—XI. Tidings and Tokens Month by Month: 1. A. My object, upon the present occasion, is to point Highlands. 3. The National Guard. 4. A Per-Leeds: Printed and Published by Joshua Hobson

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WANTED, a SALESMAN in the Honley Co-operative Joint Stock Provision Stores, in Holdfield Buildings. Persons wishful for such & The Election to take place on the 15th of the same Month, and Persons applying and not being corres-

Honley, Feb. 24th, 1841. SUNDAY SCHOOL SERMONS BURY.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14th, 1841. Two sermons will be preached in the GARDEN-STREET LECTURE ROOM, BURY.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HILL. Editor of the Northern Star. WHEN COLLECTIONS WILL BE MADE

Services to commence at Half-past Two o'Clock n the Afternoon, and at Six o'Clock in the Even-

ARE ITS DUTIES! READ the exposition of the above questions, by HENRY VINCENT, in No 5 of

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR, Price One Halfpenny,

Containing also the commencement of a Series of interesting Memoirs of celebrated Patriots. No. 1. Thomas Muir-The Syrian Question-Rotten Nobility—Napoleon's Assumption of Supreme Power—Records of the World's Justice—Political Aphorisms—A Song of the People—Facts for Enquirers—Temperance Record, &c., &c. No. 6, now publishing, will contain the first of a Series of Original Articles, by R. J. RICHARDSON, of

Manchester. No. 1, contains an Address to the Chartists of England and Wales, also the official return of the 443 Political Victims: whether disposed of without trial, or acquitted, or convicted, and what sentence and where. No. 2 contains the Chartist Delegates' Address

to the People-Lessons to the Rulers and the Ruled-Temperance Record-Debt! Debt! Debt! victory or none—the "whole hog," but not one-half of and added to its strength. If we want another proof of —Washington by Guizot—Wm. Lovett on Deit—the whole Charter, but not the ghost of it. I have reaction in the mind of the electors, we have only to mocracy—Valuable Statistical Digest of the cost fought hard for the Charter; I have talked hard for it; look to the annual corporation returns, and there of the "System"-Popular Poetry-and a variety

No. 3 contains an Address to the Chartists of Great Britain, by Henry Vincent—Lessons to Rulers and the Ruled—Temperance Record— Who's to Blame ? by William Lovett-Monarchism and Republicanism contrasted—History of Poor Laws—The Spirit of Despotism—Character of Geo. Washington-To whom ought the Lower House to belong 1-Affecting Instance of Patriotic Devotion-Political Aphorisms—The American Compatriots— No. 4 contains an address to the middle-classes of

Great Britain, by John Collins and Arthur O'Neil.—Records of the World's Justice—Trades' -Annual Parliaments and Paid Members-Temperance Record-Affecting incidents in the life of Emmet...Wealth-Poor Law Bastile-Facts for Enquirers-Political Aphorisms-and an interesting

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Man-chester-Heywood, Oldham-street; Birmingham-Guest, Steel-house Lane; Bristol-Prideaux, Castlemill-street; Liverpool-Smith, Scotland-place; and all agents of the Northern Star.

# More Poung Patriots.

The wife of William Griffin, of Birmingham, was safely delivered of a fine girl, on the 9th of February, who was duly registered, in St. Mary's district, Helen O'Connor Griffin. Alexander Hurst, of Uby, lately had a son christened John Frost.

Ann M'Douall, daughter of Michael and Ellen Green,

was baptised at St. John's, Roman Catholic Chapel Wigan, on Thursday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. January 31st.—At Carlisle, the son of Hugh and Ans Smith, of Brown's-court, Damside, was duly registered in the name of Thomas Feargus O'Connor Smith.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, Jane the wife of William Barnes, was safely delivered of a son, who was duly registered, at Chowbent, Atherton, Feargus O'Connor Barnes. On Sunday, February 7th last, the daughter of John and Mary Haswell was christened at the Wesleyan

Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Boyd, Jane Feargus O Connor. The congregation was in a regular twitter at the evident embarassment of the minister. Same day, George Henry Vincent, son of W. and Charlotte Smith.

James Haswell was also christened Henry Vincent Haswell. Joseph Hanney was also christened Frederick Feargus Hanney.

An infant, the son of Joseph and Grace Phillips has, this week, been duly registered Joseph Frost Phillips. A boy, the son of David and Nancy Brear, of Birthe above name? Having been answered, he said he would not have called him after an Irishman. We suppose no questions would have been asked if he had

been named "Marcus," or after the framer of the New Poor Law Bill. Born, on the 6th of February, and christened at the Christian Chartist Church, Greenock, on Sunday, the 14th current, Neil Thomson Hillous Harney, son of patriet is named after Mr. Thomson, Chartist preacher. after our worthy townsman and brother Chartist republican Mr. Hillous; and lastly, after that unflinching

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Thirsk, Miss Jane Waine, eldest daughter of Mr. John Waine, currier, aged On the 15th inst., at Sowerby, Miss Martin, aged On Wednesday, the 17th inst., Mrs. Margaret Ohver, of Barnard Castle. Same day, Mr. Durham, of the same place, very

suddenly. On Sunday last, Mr. Robert Hunter, of Stan-On Monday last, of a ruptured blood vessel, which caused death in a few seconds, Mrs. Alice Clarkson.

Same day, Mr. Thomas Hendon, of the same place, very suddenly. On Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, aged 26 years, Mr. Arthur Woods, of York, printer, the youngest son of Mr. Woods, Nag's Head Inn, Micklegate.

### Varieties.

IN THE WATER EXCERSION of Prince Albert, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, the other day, the Queen is said to have "man-ifested the greatest courage, and to have acted with the most intrepid soolness." This, we think, is rendered self-evident by her putting forth strength enough to "drag the Royal Highness the Prince Consort,"

been more people imposed upon by that air vord than by all the perfessional swindlers in natur. It's a gross, a uniwersal himposition; and it's on'y werry wonderful to me that it ain't long ago been hexpunged. A gal says she loves yer. Werry well; but are you consequentially obligated for to make a fool e'yerself! No; you've only got her hipsy dixsy, and vot's the good o' that! Marry her, and you'll warry soon see ''ow sweet's the love as meets return.' But arout that, look 'ear on'y jist for hinstance : a gal loves a soger-vich they all do; it's reg'lar: he's private; still she loves im-oh! hout an' hout! Werry well; don't yer think she'd give 'im up for an hofficer! In course she vood! And why! Why, cos it 'nd be a better chance. Has for love it's the vickedest, the swindlinest himposition as is. The chances is vot gals look out for. The on'y question with them is, "Is it a good chance?" If it is, they'll have it; if it ain't, they von't onless they can't get nothink better. It's the deadest take in is that love ever heered on; a deader never vos hinwented. You take my adwice, and dont be foosled Venever you 'ear the yord love, always wiew it as a gross himposition. Hif yer don't you'll be done, and on'y find out the difference ven it's too late. Look at me jist for hinstance. I was sixty-two in Jannerwerry last; look at that! Sixty-two, and I ain't done yet. I'm inwited to all the parties. I'm never forgot! There's the old unsas is single a-hoglin' on me reglar; and the old uns as is married a setting their darters upon me; it 'nd be sich a chance! and all, in course, cos I'm single. Why, d'yer think they d care about my company perwided I vos married! Does it stand at all to reason they'd invite me as they do, hif they didn't believe I vos yet to be done! Nota bit of it! not if I vos worth a matter o' fifty times as much as I ham. But, as it is-as I've allus escaped the himposition—there am I, never missed, allus thought on, looked up to and respected: vich, let me tell you, is a werry great adwantage."-Stanley Thorn, in Bentley's Miscellany for October.

THE ACCIDENT which befel Prince Albert, the other day, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, in exemplification of the nursery ditty, commencing mer's day," for it amounted to nothing more than a "ducking" up to the middle! How much can sometimes be made of nothing;

THE WITS about the Court say that Prince Albert, being drowned, but that luckily, the Queen was in out the slightest remuneration. hand, or his game would have been lost!

THE ADAGE SAYS, "a great fortune is a great slavery." Prince Albert did not think this before coming to this country.

Nor Lost.-A gentleman, whose house was repairing, went one day to see how the job was progressing, and, observing a quantity of nails lying about, said to the carpenter, "Why don't you take care of these nails! They'll certainly be lost." No," replied the carpenter, "you'll find them all

RELIGIOUS WARMING-PAN.—To put pions mottoes that probably warmed the beds of his mistresses, with this inscription: "Serve God, and live for ever."—Walpole.

Hor and Cold.—An Irishman discovered a part of the wood-work of a chimney-piece on fire, that endangered the whole house. He rushed up-stairs to his master, and announced the alarming intelligence. Down he rushed with him. A large kettle official information that the Bishop of Quebec had minster, ought to be lower than the franchise of St. Giles's, in West-off boiling water was on the fire. "Well, why don't refused to allow a tablet to be placed in the Church to George's, because the former parish had more poor? The memory of Lieut-Gol. Lester, because he had not the life was true that in Ireland the proportion of voters was you fool! pour the water upon it."-" Sare it's hot

ODD TITLES TO BOOKS.—Among the French devotional pieces, burlesque has ever reigned in the criminal cases. titles of their books of piety; as, "The Snuffers of Mr. Huns moved for returns (in continuation) of the two-fifths of the English area; and about five-sixths of Divine Love;" "The Spiritual Mustard-Pet, to half-pay and superannuated allowances to officers in the all the Irish holders cultivated their land without the make the Soul sneeze with Devotion;" "The Capumilitary, naval, and civil services.—Ordered.
chin, booted and spurred for Paradise."

EVILS OF POPULARITY.-Names, that lie upon the ground, are not easily set on fire by the torch of by fame, or wave to the breeze of posterity. Every one that passes is ready to give them a shake or a rip; for, there are few either so busy or idle as not details of any measure which would prevent fraud, and his influence and interest here, he would perhaps to lend a hand at undoing.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT. - At the end of the "Ninth Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England, quarto, 1689," there is this curious advertisement :- "Lately published the trial of Mr. Papillion; by which it is manifest that (the then) Lord Chief Justice Jefferies had neither learning, law, nor good manners, but more impudence than ten carted whores, (as was said of him by King Charles the second.) in abusing all those worthy citizens who voted for Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, calling them a parcel of factious, pragmatical, aneaking, whoring, canting, snivelling, prick-eared, crop-eared, atheistical fellows, rascals and scoundrels, as in page nineteen of that trial may be seen. Sold by Michael Janeway, and most booksellers."

Lord Cardigan shot Tuckett, it is true, Whose face in consequence look'd rather wanner; Is Cardigan a felon, then! "Pooh! pooh! Not guilty—legally—upon my honeur!!"

THE PEOPLE, Polly, owe me a deep debt of grainde," remarked her most gracious Majesty to the favourite parrot. "Indeed!" exclaimed the Poll,

A VERDICT.

POLLY, dear," exclaimed Victoria, addressing of the barristers would be, as he should take the the wonderful parrot, "do you know --- " " Verily I do," interrupted the impudent bird, "that you are the dearest in the proportion of a million to one.' Victoria was silent.

attribute, immediately after the accident to Prince (Hear, hear.) It was his intention to introduce a mo- right of voting, and to whom it offered that right as a st Alfert, near Paris, on Sunday week, which ended Albert, gave orders that the sheet of water in Buck- diffication of the present test of the payment of rates ingham Gardens must never again freeze! THE SOLEMN FARCE.

Whilst only one had the slightest doubt In their lordships' House, and not one our; Though conscience whispered to each (on the sly), As "Not Guilty" he said, my lord, you lie!

And they almost blushed at the farcical part Each noble lord played, with his hand on his heart.

It is a mistake to assert that the water used at the baptismal font of the Princess Royal, was brought | third time and passed. from the river Jordan. We are credibly informed it came from the "wandering Po."

THE FACT of the Queen helping Prince Albert out of the pond, by extending her hand to him, is only a repetition of a former act of kindness, when by giving him her hand, she helped him out of difficulties of tenfold danger to that he was in when he but he hoped they would be ready in a week or ten slipped through the ice in Buckingham Gardens!

A YANKEE, on his return to his native country. was questioned by an American as to the thickness and dangers of the London fog; to which he replied, it closed to again, and crushed his two sides as flat which it was to be carried out as pancake!

STRIKING AND USEFUL REMARK. - After all, the great error in human judgment is not so much wilful Government to introduce a measure for the regulation possession, as that we judge according to situation, of Ecclesiastical Courts in the House of Lorda. d always make that situation our own, while, the chances are that we really have not one thought. feeling, or habit, in common with those on whom we yet think ourselves qualified to decide.—Francesca Carraia.

A TENDER-HEARTED hangman, when adjusting the

dressed to one of his correspondents, suddenly dropped great settlement of the Reform Act. Something had, down dead. His partner, by way of postscript, indeed, been conceded by Government; for instance, added, "since my letter was written I died this the annual revision; but they had tacked to it a tration, into none of which had they thought it allow-

heart-flattering rejoinder.

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, FEB. 19. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that the Lord Speaker do give orders for printing and publishing the proceedings at the trial of the Earl of Cardigan.

Prince to the shore," and as regards her "coolness" House, had been refused admission on the day of the no one can doubt that, who reflects for one moment trial. He also adverted to the Attorney-General having House, had been refused admission on the day of the on the half-frozen condition of "Field Marshal, His stated that there was no moral delinquency in the conduct of the Barl of Cardigan. It could not be supposed that the Right Rev. Prelates, who had retired before Joe, sarcastically—"love's a himposition. There's a statement, and he thought the high feelings of the faltering voice, but, towards the end of his could not vote. The 40a freeholders were disfranchised Attorney-General had carried him too far in making it speech, as his courage swelled, in a firm and at the time of the Relief Bill, to the amount of 191,000 The Bishop of LONDON apprehended the Right Rev. Prelates would not have been implicated even had they repeated by Lord Morpeth in 1840, and now, in 1841. been present, as it was distinctly stated that they that declaration was wholly repudiated. Mr. O'Con- rating test: and as to the amount, that question was for for their furnaces. attended there merely as peers. He thought the nell's proposal had been to lower the franchise both in Attorney-General was not justified in acquitting the Ireland and in England. Lord Stanley would not say experiment of the Poor Law had been further ripened: nable earl of all moral guilt, and he trusted something that Mr. O'Connell's view had influenced Lord Morwould be done to put an end to a custom which had

originated in a barbarous age.

Lord Ellenborough said the Bishops were not obliged to leave the House, and although their the Irish Minister. If Government now thought that attendance could be compelled, they could not be com-

The Earl of RODEN gave notice that on Monday he

should move for copies of the correspondence that had taken place on the subject of recent transactions between that country and the court of Persia. The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the more effectual prevention of duelling? He could assure them that if they allowed the subject to remain as it at present was, they would become still

more unpopular with the country.

Lord MELBOURNE admitted the importance of the subject, but said the Government was not prepared to of course such instructions couldnever have been merely introduce any measure with reference to duelling, oral. In all Ireland, these gentlemen had visited ten Public opinion was fast putting down the practice. In answer to the Earl of Glengali,

The Marquis of NORMANBY said it was intended as an experiment to devolve moon the clerks of Unions in but with the Parliamentary papers of that very morn-Ireland the duty of returning officers, in order to ing, the Bill of Lord Morpeth was founded. He would check the abuses that had been complained of under the admit that a correct valuation of property in Ireland present system. It appeared, however, that these evils | might be a highly useful document; but it should be had been very much exaggerated. The Noble Lord also impartial, legal, accurate, uniform, in all which parstated that two barristers had been directed by the Irish Government to ascertain the number and description of rate-payers entered on the Union valuation-books, and to compare them with the number of county voters on the registry. The object was to obtain wath on which and this must be the necessary consequence of the to found the Bill introduced in the other House, but he course now pursued. As to legality, the law required denied that there was any idea of using the Poor Law that regard should be strictly had to the letting Commissioners for political purposes.

Lord BROUGHAN moved that the return of the number of appeals disposed of and for hearing before the the presence of the Queen and Miss Murray, was an Privy Council be printed; and in doing so wished to correct very gross errors which had been fallen into in haps, the fault of the valuation had been in assessing Three children sliding on dry ground upon a sum- the other House, in stating the number of causes in arrear. The fact was, that on the 1st of November last there were only eighteen appeals ready for hearing, and all these had since been disposed of. He thought that statement was due to the Learned Judges who devoted when he fell into the water, was within an ace of so large a portion of their time to the public service with-

> for the speedy and more effectual administration of a small minority of the Irish judges had raised a doubt justice, and the trial and conviction of minor offences. about the construction of the beneficial interest; and, He should postpene any statement of the details of the measure till the second reading on Thursday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Feb. 19. Colonel CLEMENTS took the caths and his seat for Cayan.

Several railway and other private Bills were advanced Extension: and for the Release of all Political Offenders | Wh

at present in confinement. Mr. HAWES (at the suggestion of the Speaker) would, in consequence of an informality in the their argument was that of Mr. O'Connell, that the

the memory of Lieut-Gol Lester, because he had not It was true that in Ireland the proportion of voters was for the year 1840. been a regular communicant. next, for the appointment of a public prosecutor in

REGISTRATION OF FOTERS (ENGLAND.)

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill, envy, but those quickly catch it which are raised up Sir Edward Sugden said Hon. Members on his side of the House were equally anxious with the Noble was still prevalent. If it were otherwise—if a systema-Lord (J. Russell and his supporters to agree to the tic and extraneous attack were made and kept up against facilitate the registration of dono fide voters. There seek, not unnaturally, to get tenants of his own way were certainly some things in the present system which of thinking; but at all events he would let his prorequired amendment, more especially the publication of perty from year to year, and grant no more of those the lists, and the mode in which objections were made. Speaker of the House the power of appointing

> worked well, because so much uncertainty existed that it was not unusual to find revising barristers sitting under the same roof deciding in totally different ways. He was glad to find so little objection raised to the Bill on the other side of the House. With respect to the objection that had been raised to the selection of barristers being vested in the Speaker, the same principle had been adopted in the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir R. Peel's) election committees, and no practical inconvenience had resulted therefrom.

end to litigation on the subject. Col Sibthorps wished to know what the salaries

sense of the House upon that point. Lord J. RUSSELL could not state the precise amount of the salary till he went into committee; but he might milk from the cow. And yet this poor farmer was a say generally that there would be a reduction of person rated three times as high as the wretched THE QUEEN, in the due exercise of her divine £15,000 or £16,000 of the present expenditure. Isbourer whom this Bill proposed to invest with the and taxes, and also as to the change of occupation, as disfranchised, not because they were Roman Catholics, their education. it had led to the disfranchisement of a large number of but because they were not in a station of life to be

> The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day se'nnight. On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the East India beneficial lease gives a property to the tenant; but a

> committed on Monday. The Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill was read a to abstain from applying its principle to England and On the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON the Committee on the exportation of machinery was appointed.

Mr. HUMB inquired when the Noble Lord would lay on the table the papers relative to the Syrian war? Lord PALMERSTON said the delay was occasioned

In answer to questions from Sir R. Peel, Lord PALMERSTON said that no commission of sur-

vey had been appointed jointly by the English and be read a second time on that day six months. American Governments. The survey of Mr. Feather-Thick, I've some how a notion they were thick; stonhaugh was merely ex-parte, and could not be bind-Lor'! you couldn't get thro' 'em unless you first ing on the British Government. With regard to the cut 'em 'thro with a knife, and then, I've an idea, conventions that had taken place, propositions had that if you didn't make nation good use o' your legs, been made by the respective governments which had Morpeth's; but the latter was objected to, for that couldn't much reckon on bodily safety. Why bless been reciprocally rejected, but the governments had which was really its great merit, that it removed the you, I lost my best friend in a fog! he was hacking now agreed upon a convention containing an arrange whole evil, that of the franchise, as well as that of the away at it, but I calculate he was rather too slow ment for an arbitration. The difference between them in his movement, for afore he'd time to squeeze thro, now was not one of principle, but as to the mode in In answer to Mr. Hawes,

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was the intention of the

Monday, Feb. 22.

Registration Bill for Ireland was begun by Lord STANLEY, who said that if the question had noose on a young woman's neck, observed her to been merely on details, he should have exercised more shrink. "Don's be frightened, my dear," said the forbearance to this Bill than had been extended to his hangman, "I'll be as easy with you as ever I can." own; but there was matter here which he should think that not a few even of the Ministerialists must A MERCHANT having just concluded a letter ad- oppose-matter which went wholly to break up the morning at ten o'clock." Another merchant, the senior partner in a firm, whose wife had presented him with twins, wrote to inform his friends of the fact, and signed the letter, "Smith, Tomkins & Co.!!" and signed the letter, "Smith, Tomkins & Co.!!" as a young lady of rather an elderly backelor as young hady of rather an elderly backelor friend, the other day, "I have for the last ten years friend, the other day," I have for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the find some one who would be silly the firm of the firm WHY DON'T you get married!" mischievously asked a young lady of rather an elderly bachelor friend, the other day, "I have for the last ten years been trying to find some one who would be silly been trying to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "I guess you have me," was the reply. "I guess you exercised in fact, would never be regarded by partiagns. haven't been up our way," was the insinuating and exercised in fact, would never be regarded by partisans conduct of the Government, who, he was persuaded, as having been so exercised. After a few observations had introduced this proposal of a £5 franchise by way heart-flattering rejoinder.

A COUNTRYMAN, seeing a ship very heavy laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed, and scarcely above the river was but a bit higher, the ship would go to the bottom."

The Property of Great Britain.—Ricardo estable as to render it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go of a new agitation in lieu of the agitations for tithe and to a new agitation for repeal: and be ridiculed the notion that England as to render it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the authority to give costs on appeal, and of a new agitation in lieu of the agitations for tithe and to a new agitation in lieu of the agitations for tithe and to a new agitation to the new settlement; £50,000, will go to repeal: and be ridiculed the notion that England as to render it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the authority to give costs on appeal, and of a new agitation in lieu of the agitations for tithe and to the second as the render it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the authority to give costs on appeal, and of a new agitation in lieu of the agitations for tithe and to the repeal and to the second as the render it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the clause making certificates conclusive for repeal: and some active for certain purposes, Lord Stanley passed to Liverpool, during which she threw over-bender it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the clause making certificates conclusive for repeal and the ridiculed the notion that England as to render it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the passage to Liverpool, during which she threw over-bender it difficult for her to make her be thus laid out:—£150,000 will go to the form of the repeal and the ridicule distance for certain purposes, for repeal and the ridicule distance for certain and the ridicule distance for certain purposes of the C

result would attend their Registration Bill. He had brought in his own Registration Bill last year, on learning from the Government that they (who in several preceding Sessions had introduced registration bills of their own) did not contemplate the introduction of their own) did not contemplate the introduction of any such measure then. But, after his Bill had been holders possessed something, any such measure then. But, after his Bill had been defeat it, had now come forward with a Bill of their own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a own, containing a definition of the franchise of the that they were in when they were in when they were in when they working model of a rotatory the franchise; for those free rent? The present Bill put troop ships wear the colours worn by her Majesty's reduction whatever fer rent? The present Bill put troop ships wear the colours worn by her Majesty's they on the itations that they may be from time to their manufactory, a working mater in a mach worse state than they were in when they were in when they done the franchise; for those free rent? The present Bill put troop ships wear the colours worn by her Majesty's troop ships wear the colours worn by her Majesty's troop ships wear the colours worn by her Majesty's they may be from time to content they may be from time of their manufactory, a working mater in a mach work in when they done The Earl of Eldon complained that the Masters in defeat it, had now come forward with a Bill of their the charge of the defeat it, had now come forward with a Bill of their the charge of the lown, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a Chancery, who were considered the messengers of the lown, containing a definition of the franchise. Was a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a tack and a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause was but a ley had said the rating clause w definition of the franchise their present object? Instead entertained this view. On a motion of Mr. O'Connell, in 1839, for an extension of the franchise. Lord

decisive tone. A similar declaration had been voters. He insisted on the authority of Mr. 1 ucas and peth's; but if each had arrived at the same point by his own separate reflection, it was still more alarming to see such a coincidence between Mr. O'Connell and enactment a unjust one, which at the time of the relief bill excluded the 40s. freeholders, why was not that boldly avowed? But the leaseholders now proposed to be let in were a class of people far lower and far more liable to influence than those excluded freeholders, a class very much lower than the lowest voters for the English counties; and he would be glad to know whether the English counties were to be treated in the same way? There were disputable questions upon the requisite value, and the remedy proposed was, to require no value at all. Estimates as to poor-rate had been made, we were told, by two Irish barristers; he would like to see their instructions—to see them, for unions, out of 140-how selected did not appear; but it did appear that their visit had been a most hasty one. On the reports of this visit, which had been delivered ticulars the valuation now in progress was defective. The Poor Law Bill had enormous difficulties to encounter; if to those you superadded political partiality in the valuation, you would render it a curse indeed; value. But the report just published showed that the valuators wholly departed from this a measure conciliatory to the great body of our Irish criterion; and to that effect the Noble Lord cited various passages from it. Hitherto, pertoo low, and so far it would be said that the argument would be against him; but he was not content with a valuation which was untrue, whether too high or too low: and if too low, he knew not whether too low by 50 or by 100 per cent. So much for the accuracy of these barristers; and, as to their uniformity, it was to be found only in their systematic departure from the The Earl of DEVON obtained leave to bring in a Bill law. He could not understand the ground on which in order to elucidate the argument in favour of the "solvent tenant" test, he cited passages from the

statutes in pari materia for England and Scotland, and from speeches made by Mr. O'Connell while the Reform Bill was in discussion; particularly some which exposed the absurdity of basing a man's franchise, as was now proposed, not on the profit which he received, but on the rent which he had to pay. If the value of the property fell, the rate-payer would not lose his franchise; the candidate would take care to upon warming-pans is a device quaint enough. Petitions were presented against certain clauses in keep him still on the register, and get the rate paid Charles the Second, however, had it so done to those the Poor Law Amendment Act; in favour of Lord for him—thus buying votes by wholesale, at sixpence a £25,000 for designing, superintending, and com-Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill; in favour of Church year per vote. And now he wished to ask the ground on pleting the new Houses of Parliament. Ministers thought themselves justified in proposing this great extension of the elective franchisefor a great extension they admitted it to be. Why, Medical Practitioners Bill, withdraw it for the Irish counties had fewer electors than the English, in proportion to their respective populations. Would you Mr. V. SNITH said the Government had received no say, then, that the franchise of St. Giles's, in West-

generally smaller, because there were fewer men of Mr. EWART gave notice of a motion on Thursday property and solvency. The landholders in Ireland were nearly twice as numerous as in England, though they occupied an area of land amounting to only about employment of labourers, simply by the work of themselves and their families. The number of enfranchised leaseholders was diminishing also, from the indisposition of the landlords to renew leases. In England it was otherwise; the legitimate influence of the landlord

leases which, by constituting a franchise, made a With these exceptions, he thought the present plan had bone of contention. If such a system were to become worked well, and it was his intention to move the so far prevalent in Ireland as to reduce the constiintroduction of certain clauses in committee, which tuency below the fair mark of the Reform Bill, he himwould correct these defects. He should also move the self would be willing to discuss the remedy for such a rejection of the clause which conferred upon the state of things. At the time of the Reform Bill, he had after the rate of six per cent. per annum. calculated the county constituency of Ireland at 92,000. barristers, as is would be most injudicious to give him Mr. O'Connell at that time had fixed his utmost wishes appointments in which political bias could have any at 90,000. Last year's return showed it to be 39,127. The borough constituencies exhibited a similar result. Mr. GISBORNE denied that the present system had It might be said, these returns showed too large a constituency, by reason of the double entries and other errors in the registry; but his answer was, amend the system of the registry, that you may know the real amount of the constituency, before you act on this supposed necessity of increasing it. His last objection would be, that even if all other arguments were cleared away, the £5 proposed was too small an amount. In England and in Scotland, and, for municipal purposes, in Ireland too, the household qualification was £10. Why was it to be made £5 for the Irish Parliamentary Mr. HUME thought they ought to assimilate the franchise? Every poor labourer, with a mud cottage system in England to that in Ireland, and introduce a and an acre or two of land, would be rated at £5; I thought the credit was on the other side the clause for defining the franchise, which would put an and you would have a class of voters greatly below the acres, at 20s. or 20s. an acre, which was about the usual

common day labourers in England. A farmer of 15 amount and value of land farmed in Ireland, was in a miserable condition during the period from April to September, living on dry potatoes, except for a little remedy for his distresses! The 40s. freeholders were in the withdrawal of the 260 students who paid for to her husband's brother's wife. It would be diffivoters who were otherwise fully entitled to the fran- independent. Those 40s. freeholders, however, had really a beneficial interest; the now proposed voters arrived in Waterford on Wednesday, the 17th had none; they could resist neither the influence of the landlord nor the intimidation of the mob. A

Rum Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be lease at a rack rent gives him nothing at all. If this Bill could be carried for Ireland, it would be impossible Scotland also. The next cry would be, "justice to England." Government would be bound to tell the House in this debate what their intention with respect to England was. Lord Morpeth might delay the redress of abuses a little longer—he might again excite and unsettle a part of the public-he might again throw said, into the political cauldron—but he trusted that the House would resist this measure, and he was assured that in that resistance they would be supported by the people of England. He moved that the Bill

Mr. C. Wood desired to record his approval of the Bill, and of the course pursued by the Government. There was no very wide difference as to the registraregistration. If the suggested amount of £5 were unsatisfactory, gentlemen might vote in committee for a larger sum. He then entered into some details of numbers and value; and urged the necessity of a state of were everywhere scarce. things under which a set of constituencies chiefly A Letter from Rome states that the feast of oldest navigators. The Governor Fenner, Captain but with a very extensive seabord, and numerous fine Catholic returned representatives chiefly Protestants; languages was celebrated on the 12th ult., at the Andrews, sailed from Liverpool for New York, on harbours, indicates that its process of settlement especially when almost all the material questions of college of Propaganda. Cardinal Mezzofcuitt pre-the day were questions connected with the religion of sided at the solemnity, unique in its way. There and 116 passengers: she arrived off Holyhead on the coast, with a maritime intercommunication. Lord Stanley had said about the relations of landlord | language. The debate on the second reading of the Government

> down to every word of it, nor adhere to the letter in her thigh-bone was broken. opposition to the spirit. The House should not try to legislate against the feeling of a whole nation. Mr. LITTON said, he opposed the Bill, as being a repeal of the Reform Act. He gave a succinct history of the former proceedings of Government respecting regis-

result would attend their Registration Bill. He had which required a rating of only £5 in all, without any

of defining the franchise, their Bill went wholly to may, as part of the text itself, a main part too, and change it. He knew not how long Lord Morpeth had one without which the rest would have no chance of being brought to a satisfactory issue. Ministers were twitted with an excessive partiality for Ireland; but it Morpeth had opposed that Member—at first in a should be remembered that there the 46.1 freeholders but Lord Stanley's legislation had forced Ministers forward. It had become quite necessary to take some of twelve per cent. on linen yarn, which, as Belfast their price—are to be openly sold, and Haslam's step; for almost all the litigation, whether in the registration courts or before committees of this house, now tration courts or before committees of this house, now lead to serious detriment.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday, a Mab," will be adduced to show the manner Shelley bench themselves were divided in opinion. Lord Stanley's bill, while it would drive away dishonest claimants, would be still more likely to drive away quiet well-meaning persons. The Poor Law rating, on the contrary, combined most of the advantages of a test; though certainly it would not be an exact measure for each particular case. The question of amount belonged more properly to the committee than to the second reading; but he would not shrink from dealing with it now. Ministers, on looking into the facts. were satisfied that even a £5 net rating would exclude many voters of the kind which the Reform Bill meant to admit, and they considered that by fixing the amount at a £5 gross rating they were adopting a liberal test. but not an inordinate one. The document which Lord Stanley had relied on, as showing a constituency of 91,000 voters, had been made out before the registration of last autumn, at which time all franchises re- | plain. gistered in 1832 would have expired, unless previously renewed: but, at all events, there would soon be a istence. Towns as well as counties were included in this arrangement, for it was desirable to take the opportunity of settling the whole subject at the same time. He vindicated the provision for quarterly registration, and the restriction upon appeals touching matter of fact. He trusted that the House, in choosing between the two Bills before them, would act in the spirit of the Reform Bill—that they would shut out the many difficulties devised by Lord Stanley against the honest voter, and that they would rather adopt state of intoxication, were frozen to death on Beattie's fellow-subjects. He alluded mysteriously to the state of our foreign relations, as an inducement for keeping

> The debate was then adjourned till Tuesday. THE AVERAGE RATE of wages in Hants is 15s.

oration about the Repeal of the Union.

a-week. THERE WILL BE a great increase in the number of steamers on the Thames during the ensuing season. THERE is to be a regular line of sailing packets between Antwerp, Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso.

exceed from two to three thousand men. MEASURES are being taken by the Government to ascertain the number of Jesuits located throughout Ireland.

A GREAT NUMBER of horses are now weekly imported into Ireland from different parts of Wales. Formerly the importation was reversed. It is said that Mr. Barry is to receive the sum of

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, the Coroner standing

A LETTER from Treves says that the King of fused. Prussia has remitted the whole of the duty on wine

sun sets not till very late, if the day has been all passed in clouds. THE TRADE OF MANY PORTS in Scotland seems to be steadily advancing. An instance of this is seen in the shipping returns of Greenock and Glasgow.

THERE ARE 35,000 Persons at Liverpool, and 5,000 at Manchester, now living in cellars of the most unhealthy description. AT BOW STREET, ON SATURDAY week, John Harrington, a letter-carrier, was committed for trial for

stealing a £10 note out of a letter. BY AN AWFUL FIRE in a flax-mill, near Kilmacrenan, in Ireland, two lives were lost, and several persons severely injured.

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK, who distinguished himself in the campaign in Syria, has just returned to Vienna. THE NEWCASTLE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,

at their half-yearly meeting, declared a dividend SIR JOHN HARVEY, GOVERNOR OF New Brunswick, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Sir Wm. Colebrooke.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF

Freemasons' Hall by upwards of three-hundred gentlemen. TYPHUS FEVER IS SPREADING among the poor in mary have been thrown open, and almost every bed

is occupied. THE ROMAN ACADEMY of St. Luke has conferred of Spain "who, it is well known, is a fine artist in

A MARRIAGE is contemplated between Prince Charles Ferdinand, son of the Archduke of Modena. and the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscanv.

THE QUEEN of the French has united with the Queen Dowager of Naples to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and his brother, the

Prince of Capua. Some disorders occurred in the veterinary school

British Legion, numbering one hundred and fifty, instant, from Santander.

THE APPOINTMENT of a Select Committee to investi-

FLOGGING AT SEA.—In the Court of Queen's the overwhelming power of numbers; and not then, severe. The keepers, however, were ultimately Bench, on Saturday, the master of the ship, Grey-till so beaten that not a feature in his face could be successful, and secured three of the four postchers, hound, was ordered to pay £100 damages, to his boatswain, for ill-usage of him, whilst at sea. THE MARQUISE DE ST. CYR, whose husband died

in the service of Charles X., was found dead in her by the great mass of papers to be arranged and printed, the elements of discord, as Lord John Russell had hotel at Cherbourg, on the 30th ult., having hung herself in a fit of insanity. Among the intelligence recently brought from China, is a rumour that the crews of two American

ships, the Panama and Kosciusko, had deserted and entered into the service of the Chinese. A Russian, M. Weschniakoff, is said to have discovered a new material for heating steam-engines, springing up, fought his way through a whole which takes less space and produces a greater heat than the best sea coal. The inventor calls this sub-

stance carbolein.

Sugar.—Papers to the 13th of January, from Barbadoes, state that sugar-making had commenced in the island. The crop was expected to be in quantity about the same as last year. Ground provisions

the people. He assumed an air of surprise at what seems to have been orations in every mentionable Saturday morning, and when about twenty miles the advancement of Port Nicholson must depend in

WE UNDERSTAND that the New Zealand Company two vessels meeting (two o'clock, a.m.), it appears some immaterial modification, by the Company intend to confide the command of the preliminary that the Governor Fenner struck the Nottingham Highly practical in its construction, it may, at the expedition of their Second Colony, and the duty of expedition of their Second Colony, and the duty of establishing the new settlement, to Captain Arthur Wakefield of the Navy.—Spectator.

Highly practical in its construction, it may, and same time, be called magnificent in its scope. A minutes the American ship had sunk, and 116 passengers and sixteen of her crew were almost devoted to the purposes of the settlement, and to be passengers and sixteen of her crew were almost devoted to the purposes of the settlement, and to be

THE PROPERTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Ricardo estarboard paddle-box, and being otherwise so disaggregate sum realised by the sales, £300,000, will imates the whole property of Great Britain at passage to Liverpool, during which the thus laid out:—£150,000 will be expended in passage to Liverpool, during which the thus laid out:—£150,000 will be expended in passage to Liverpool, during which the thus laid out:—£150,000 will be expended in passage to Liverpool.

The seal of honour in Peers. Pity that such an imposing ceremony is not practised in other Courts of Justice. What a sublime spectacle, to see each juryman slapping a hand to hit seat of honour, when giving his verdict!

This, he said, was a repetition of a trick of the prediction of a trick of the predic

ILLNESS IN THE ARMY.—Illness to a great extent

commissioned officers in the 60th Rifles. There are now upwards of seventy sick in the hospital, and mostly young men under twenty-two years of age. WHILE IN ENGLAND coal and iron are always found together, in France no such coincidence occurs. The iron-masters of France are, in consequence, The plaintiff had had a child by defendant.

Sir D. J. Norreys, as favourable to the principle of the obliged to bring from a distance the coal necessary MR. O'CONNELL has written to the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, advising them that the French Government are about to lay an import duty

> meeting of the creditors of Mr. C. J. Carter, the has alluded to the Deity :coroner for Kent, took place. The bankrupt's liabilities exceed £10,000; and amongst the creditors who proved were the whole of the servants, consisting of a footman, a gardener, cook, housemaid.

needlewoman, nurserymaid, and governess. CHARGE OF VIOLATION.—At Guildhall, on Friday Henry Biss, the keeper of a china and glass shop, in Farringdon-street, was held to bail, himself in £500. and three sureties in £500 more, on a charge of violating his servant girl.

war, mounting sixty-four guns, which was lest on an fiths, near the Meetwater-bridge, which crosses the oyster-bank, whilst in pursuit of a French ship in Regent's Canal. The deceased must have walked 1752, are now to be found in the midst of a cultivated direct from his residence to the Canal and committed EFFECTS OF COLD ON OLD PERSONS.—The effect

of cold on the aged is strikingly evinced by the tables fresh return, giving the numbers now actually in ex- of mortality for 1838, as the following statement will show, of deaths in the metropolis:-Winter. Spring. Summer. Autumn

Total deaths 15,611 Old age ..... 1,383 INSANE MOTHER, AND CHILD .- On the first inst., one Mrs. Mair, of Freedom, Ohio, in a fit of insanity, threw her own child into the fire and burnt it alive.—On the same day, six Indians, while in a

Prairie, in Arkansas. Dublin.-A great sensation has been created in for two months. the mercantile circles here by the sudden flight of a member of the Board of Aldermen, leaving bethe Irish in good humour, and concluded with a perhind him defalcations to the enormous amount of £60,000. No reason has been as yet assigned as the cause of failure.

tains was brought before the notice of the Lord Mayor, on Saturday. A druggist had been employed St. Giles's, was heard on a similar information, to supply medicines for a ship on her voyage to the which was supported by Whisken, and a fine of £10 coast of Africa; but the drugs were so much adulte- was imposed. rated as to be utterly worthless. The captain of the ship said, all his crew died on the voyage: they An Augmentation of the army will take place were so obstinate, they would take no other mediwithin a very short period. The increase will not cine but salts; but if they had been so inclined, there were no medicines in the chest fit for them. The druggist had been summoned to attend, but he did not appear to answer the charge: his name was not mentioned.

A Duel took place on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, between Col. Patterson, of the East India Company's service, and Mr. Robert Marsden, of Park Lodge, Regent's Park. The parties met at daybreak, at the back of the Eyre Arms Tavern; attired in black satin, was seen standing upon one and at the second fire Colonel Patterson was severely wounded in the wrist. It is said that the misunderpolitical dispute petween the held no fewer than six inquests in the London parties; the Colonel having asserted at a dinner Hospital. They were principally "accident cases." party, in the presence of Mr. Marsden, that the sup-Precious Metals.—Silver coin and bullion shipped drels;" and Mr. O'Connell were "political scountry Dover, from Feb. 1st to 14th—30,450 oz. of silver; and Mr. Marsden, who is a warm advocate at Dover, from Feb. 1st to 14th—30,450 oz. of silver; of Mr. O'Connell, applying the term to himself, called upon the Colonel to apologise, which was re-

Suicide.—An inquest was held on the 18th inst., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of It is Little advantage to the traveller that the Thomas Henman, a compositor, who jumped from Blackfriars Bridge on Monday. The deceased, when walking on the Bridge, tapped a gentleman on the shoulder, and telling him to follow, ran across the road, got on to the balustrade, and threw himself into the river. He was taken out by a waterman, in a state of insensibility; but was restored to animation after all pulsation had ceased. It was found. however, that he had received severe contusions in his fall: he was taken to the Hospital, and died on Wednesday. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, with cheating and was found there by some persons who carried the poor by giving short weight. What made the matter worse was, that he was supplying coals in the cause of charity, the inquest of the Billingsgate of the workhouse, but that individual took no notice Ward having made arrangements with him to sell of the note sent to him. At the instance of Mr. to the poor at a much lower rate than usual. He Day, formerly a guardian, the relieving officer, did accordingly sell to the poor, but the latter had Carslake, undertook that Gibson should be readno cause to congratulate themselves on their bar- mitted into the workhouse, and that the suspended gain, on finding a few pounds, more or less, deficient order, as to the removal of his wife, should not be in each sack. The defence was of the usual "black carried into effect until she was pronounced to be diamond" order.

THE LONGEST WINTER.—This is the longest winter settlement. the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the for many years past, and it has been only partially that has been felt in the southern parts of England broken since the 12th of December, by westerly winds and rain for eleven or twelve days in January. The brightest side of the picture (says Dr. Burney, Edinburgh. The whole wards of the Royal Infir- of the Royal Academy, Gosport), is the beneficial effect the snow, which lay long on the ground, will unquestionably have on the arable lands, which for- Confucius, recorded by his disciples, he is represented tunately were sown with wheat last autumn more to have said-" How can a mean man serve his the title of honorary member on the Queen Dowager extensively than for many years past. Be assured prince? When out of office, his sole object is to that the winter is not yet over, for the planetary attain it; and when he has attained it, his only aspects with the sun on the 19th of February, the anxiety is to keep it. In his unprincipled dread of 11th and 23rd of March, indicate a remission of temperature, frost, and probably snow.

Curious Consanguinity.—A short time since, at hostilely disposed towards a people whose state James's Church, Poole, a father married his son's religion is a standing impeachment of them! wife's aunt. The son married his father's wife's sister. Consequently one son is brother-in-law to his father, and the father brother-in-law to his son. The other son is nephew and son-in-law to his Donington Park and Isley Walton, having of late father's wife, and his wife is niece and daughter-inlaw to her husband's father, niece and sister-in-law to her husband's brother, and niece and sister-in-law cult to find a parallel instance of such intricate

THE BRITISH LEGION.—The last remnant of the relationship.—Salisbury Herald. A FEW NIGHTS SINCE, two English sailors, accord- came up with a gang of four poachers, when ing to the Semaphore, of Marseilles, who had taken | desperate scuffle ensued. The poachers were armed too much grog on board, picked a quarrel in that with loaded guns and bludgeons, and after the town with some Frenchmen. Words ran high, and example of their brethren at Brethy Park, last gate "the present state of the Companies for effecting | blows soon ensued. In the conflict one of the tars | week, seemed determined to resist unto death. The assurances on lives, and for granting anunities," will caught the leg of an adversary in his teeth, and held gun, fortunately, was prevented from doing any be proposed in Parliament.

Elegance of Parliament. recognised. His brother blue jacket, indignant at who, we are led to understand, are now committed his unfair treatment, interposed, and, determining to take their trials at the approaching adjourned to display all his skill and strength in the science of sessions for Leicestershire. The poachers had a boxing, rushed into the centre of at least twenty of lurcher dog with them, and a game net seventy the assailants of his messmate, and delivered his yards long! A very pretty instrument for clearings blows with such force, that he soon made a circle lafter a few nights' practice, the preserves of any round him, the diameter of which was at least the gentleman.-Nottingham Review. length of his own arms. Jack cleared his way out, and made towards the canal, but was followed by so many adversaries, that he was at last knocked down. He lay for some time, perhaps not stunned. but only to recover his breath, and then, suddenly phalanx, till some police-officers took him under their protection, and placed him in safety. The

Semaphore concludes its account with blaming the conduct of its fellow-citizens.

THE LORDS of the Admirality have directed that | ROTATORY STEAM ENGINE. Mesers. Perry, Barprevails amongst the privates and some of the non-

purposes. BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—In the Come of Queen's Bench, on the 17th inst., in the case of Grunsted v. North; the former the daughter of widow who kept a public house—the latter a young man, surveyor to the eastern division of Southwark

BLASPHEMOUS PROSECUTIONS .- The prosecution against the great booksellers, Moxon, Fraser, and Otley, for blasphemy, will be entered on next term It will then be seen whether such works as Shelley's works accessible only to the rich, on account of

-God, hell and heaven, A vengeful, pitiless, and almighty fiend. Whose mercy is a nickname for the rage Of tameless tigers, hungering for blood. And, again :--

There is no God; but human pride Is skilful to invent most serious names To hide its ignorance.

Suicide.—On Friday, the body of a gentleman THE SEA IS RECEDING so rapidly from the bay of named Smith, residing at 15, St. James's place, Bourg Neuf, that the remains of an English ship of Hampstead-road, was found by a man named Grif. the rash act. Mr. Smith was of eccentric habits, and wealthy, but never betrayed the slightest symptoms of insanity.

A GREAT BRUTE.-At the Thames Police-office. on Saturday, a fellow named Thomas Hoseman, an omnibus conductor, was charged with brutally ill-treating his wife. It appeared that, while in a state of drunkenness, he knocked the poor creature down, and swore he would do for, and as fast as she got up he then "floored" her again; and, after nearly exhausting the poor woman, he forced her new hausting the poor woman, he forced her face severely, and a pane of glass, which cut her face severely, and a pane of glass, which cut her face severely, and along Josey." The magistrates fined the brute £5. and in default of payment committed him to prison

ILLICIT STILL.—In the Court of Excise on Satur. day. Patrick Laley was charged with working an illicit still. The detection was made by Mr. Whisken, the officer, in King's-court, Old Bailey. The place was fitted up in an extensive way and upwards A CASE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE to sea cap- of thirty gallons of spirits were found therein, ains was brought before the notice of the Lord Fined £100. Benjamin Brittle, of Crown-street,

BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND TOWARDS HIS WIFE-On Friday, at the Middlesex adjourned Sessions. James Ranis was indicted for assaulting Ann Elizabeth, his wife, on the 29th of December, 1840. It appeared the brute had broken two of his wife's ribs on one occasion. He was fined 20s. and ordered to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY AT LONDON-BRIDGE. On Sunday, the 14th inst., at seven o'clock, a lady, apparently seventeen years of age, fashionably of the seats within a recess on London-bridge, her face being towards the water. Her strange situstion attracted the notice of the persons passing; but before any measures were taken towards remove ing her, she climbed over the wall on to the parapet, and then plunged into the stream. The shouts of the persons who witnessed the occurrence, caused the boatmen to pull out to her assistance; but as she had thrown herself off the centre arch, and consequently some distance from the shore, they were unable to reach her, and, after struggling for a few seconds, she sank, and was carried away by the

SEPARATION OF MAN AND WIFE UNDER THE BASTILE System.—At Union Hall Police Office, on Tuesday week, some very painful circumstances relating to the system of separation of man and wife were brought out. An elderly man named Gibson, in the workhouse for the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, having heard that the parachial authorities intended to remove his wife, who was quite unfit for the journey, to Canterbury, determined to prevent it if he could, and endeavoured to scale the A "respectable coal-merchant," as he is termed by the reporter, named Margery, was charged, on Wednesday, at the Marginy house, with cheating him to a place of shelter. The poor old man had carried into effect until she was pronounced to be sufficiently recovered to be passed to her native

ORIGIN OF WHIG ANTIPATHY TO THE CHINESE. Much meditating, we have at last discovered, though more by accident than meditation, why the present Ministers of this country hate the Chinese. Confucius is held in universal veneration throughout China, and shrines and temples are erected to his worship. Now, in the Lun-yu, or conversations of losing his place, he will readily go all lengths." How can the Melbourne Ministry be otherwise than

Spectator. Another Affray with Poachers.—The gam preserves of the Marquis of Hastings, about Castle been much intruded upon, by a gang of noted poachers, from the neighbourhood of Breedon and Worthington, a watch has for some time been placed upon their steps; and on Saturday evening the gamekeepers of the Marquis of Hastings and Richard Cheslyn, Esq., with one or two watchmen.

SECOND COLONY IN NEW ZEALAND .- A BECOME

colony is about to be formed in New Zealand, on a still

grander plan than that of the first colony. From a correspondence which has been published between Mr. Bryan Duppa, one of the emigrants with the proposed colony, and the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, it appears that the project originated with a body of gentlemen who mean to engage personally in the undertaking. Mr. Duppa sets out with explaining that, so far from desiring DREADFUL SHIPWRECK. ONE HUNDRED AND to rival the first settlement, his coadjutors considered THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.-LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY .- that it would benefit by the establishment of It is our painful duty to record one of the most dis- second colony. The structure of the New Zealand tressing accidents at sea ever remembered by the islands, without navigable rivers, properly so called west of that point of the Welsh coast ran foul of the a great degree upon the popularity of New Zealand In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 18th steamer Nottingham, a vessel belonging to the City as an emigration-field, and the general emigration of Dublin Company, trading between Liverpool and to that country, which will be promoted by every tenant were. He was a friend to the great actilement against Mr. Goldie, a distiller, for having driven Dublin. At the time of the melancholy accident the of the Reform Bill; but he would not tie himself his gig over an old women in Whitechapel, by which wind was blowing fresh from the south-west, with and their points of attraction. The scheme suggestion a heavy swell, and weather very hazy. Upon the ted in Mr. Dappa's letter has been adopted, with second time, by a large majority, chaplain to the perilous situation. The steamer Nottingham sus-aborigines of the district. The price charged for tended of the United States.

Senate of the United States. results:

| Company | Contract | C and profit of the Company .- London Paper.

my three last terms. To compromise means, literally. to adjust a compact upon matual concessions, to accord, to agree; and compact means a contract, or

In considering this term, firstly, as a verb. to compremise, let us see how we have been dealt with by our whitrators, who were appointed in 1832, to adjust our muse, according to compact. Here, then, I must use the word in that sense in which it conveys a charge w treachery, foul play, and deceit. If you wish to give the fallest possible notion of the deceit or betrayal of a person, or parties, in whom you have reposed considence, and to whom you have submitted your case, as arbitrators, you say they have compromised you. that is, sold, deceived, betrayed you. If a member gets up and speaks against his party, you say he has compromised his party. If an attorney sells his client, cajoles, or deceives him, the client says, his attorney compromised him. Now, then, such is precisely our We entered into a compact with the Whigs in 1532; we returned our arbitrators to adjust our contract with them; and, instead of acting openly, fairly, and bonourably, they frightened the nation out of its propriety, and even out of its wits, by commencing with the Irish Coercion Bill, instead of defining our compact; and when they had thus, by a grand stroke of policy. diverted public attention from a consideration of the Reform Bill, they compromised us, by entering into a fresh contract with our inveterate enemies. to do all the dirty work, which the Tories dare net sttempt, but would like to see done. They said, "we'll marre the poor for you; we'll soerce Ireland for you: we'll stop repeal for you; we'll give you rural police force, and all other force you want; we'll give your friends compensation to double the amount of every pound we take from them under the mask of reform: we'll allow all your friends to remain in office; in short. we are extissied to rule upon ultra Tory principles, and even to go further, for, besides preserving the balance of power shroad, we will save you from your poor at home." Well, they have been as good as their word : they have established precedents in eight years, which, if mapposed, would justify the veriest despotism Thus they have, instead of compromising according to compact, compromised us according to their definition

Now see what latitude individuals claim for the exerrise of that very power, the right of which they deny to others. They say that Sir James Graham compromised his party; that Lord Stanley compromised his party; and, more recently, they tell you that Lord Havick and Charles Wood compromised their party; but you never hear of the whole bunch of Whigs having compromised the whole cause of the people. 0! no; that's not for them to tell; that's left for me to tell at the expense of seventy-eight weeks solitary

New, suppose the Convention had compromised the people; suppose I had compromised them, upon any of would you have used to convey the strongest political that I was to tell you that-what would you say? Suppose I was to point to the miserable subscriptions, coming in for the support of wives and families, dear to them as yours are to you, when a hundred fold the amount should pour in-what would you say to that? Why, I don't know what you would say, for here now, Parliament is within twelve days of meeting : in a short time most of the poor fellows will have been entombed for twelve months, and many of them more, and I don't find that all those hands which were so freely held up at public meetings, have been as freely one day devoted by the working classes, nay, one hour, to the signature of petitions, would procure, all over the country, over two millions, which must make such a noise as no Ministry could resist. But for petitions signed by a chairman upon behalf of the meeting; they should be signed by each person. Addresses to the the object is to lay the thoughts of the people before the Monarch, but petitions should be signed individupetitions, should be taken up with those on behalf of Poor Laws.

So much for compromise, and now for political MA Fig.

The Reform Bill professed to destroy all political traffic, but Ministers finding it impossible to uphold so rotten and corrupt a system, without an equally corrup: system of representation, very soon found that retail traffic must be supplied by wholesale purchase.

Well, now, observe and follow me calmly, while I must say 'tis true, and

"Pity tis, tis true."

From 1833 to 1835 we knocked up the Grey adminisration, the Melbourne administration, and the Peel denounced as a traitor. administration. In 1835 the Whigs began to get tired he could do with his supporters. Lord Normanby was have not been mustered upon the treasury side. appointed to the government of Ireland, and Lord Duncannon was Home Secretary. Mr. O'Connell addressed a series of letters to Lord Duncannon, in which be said, in words as plain as honesty would admit of, "We are for mie, but our conditions are places and patronage." Well, what was the result? Why, we found lrish barristers returned for Irish boroughs, who had never done one day's service, and, like hacks in the ride, just trotted out to qualify for situations.

Since 1835, there have been made from Irish Liberal Members-Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls; Mr. Woulfe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Perrin, Puisne Judge; Mr. Ball, ditto; Mr. Fitzsimon, son-in-law to Mr. O'Connell, M. P. for the county of Dublin, appointed to a patent place; Mr. Morgan O'Connell, ditto; Mr. Finn, brother-in-law to Mr. O'Connell, M. P. for the county of Kilkenny, I know not what, or if to any place, but a better man could not be appointed; Mr. O'Dwyer, and several others. Those have left, while in the House we find Mr. shiel, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Lynch; and add to these Parliamentary pensioners an immense string of assistant barristers, police-officers, magistrates, commissioners, and God knows what. However, in less than four years, that is pretty good picking. And now I may be asked if I object to the men appointed? My answer is, decidedly not; but I do object to the Titem of political traffic, in virtue of which they have been appointed.

I do object to see men, who were returned in 1832 epon the most Radical and extreme principles, now voting for every bad law, for every act of oppression, and every money job; while we hear not a breath of those great and necessary measures which they pledged themselves to support, and which they pledged themselves to stand by, even to the death. I do say that Ireland has paid too dear for her whistle, by being compromised and made a mere substitute for retail extraption, by her representatives' wholesale support of any administration; and, in this one fact, the country will presently begin to find the simple truth of our present degraded and impoverished condition.

Does Lord Melbourne hope to do what Pitt could not effect, with a much less oppressive debt? Pitt aid that all the money in the treasury would be too little for the Irish patriots in the House of Commons, when they were made saleable by getting power in saping crew with 558 more, who would swamp them, and hence Ireland was once sold by the corruption of her own parliament; and now England and Ireland will be ruined by the leaven of the reformed rump of that old rotten and corrupted body.

We have seen that two prelific sources of crime are gaol in England, teeming as they are with the rictims seen, unpitied, to perish. Had he been a drunken, and left unpositively upon this subject; so that we may clark the victims seen, unpitied, to perish. Had he been a drunken, duite positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the unput of middle class legislation and a middle-class governable.

Builer, and Mr. Finn. Crawford and Finn have been that two prelific sources of crime are gaol in England, teeming as they are with the victims seen, unpitied, to perish. Had he been a drunken, duite positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; so that we may clark the positively upon this subject; s

OUESTIONS OF EXPEDIENCY-TRANSFER- be got rid of, because he asked for a bit of the hash duty of the Government is clearly two-fold; to reform, COMPROMISE-POLITICAL TRAFFIC, AND when it was going, and "small blame to him," as we as far as possible, the already criminal population, and may in Ireland. There are many honourable, honest, to prevent the accession of new victims to its ranks. MT FRIENDS,—I come fresh to the consideration of conscientions, Irish members in the House, but they were not forward enough for public opinion in a vigilant system of police, to ensure the detection and 1833; now they are almost too Radical. They are— conviction of offenders—and which, with all our Mr. Evans, M.P. for county of Dublin, Col. Butler, M.P. pretended improvements, I submit we have not-and for county Kilkenny, Sir Montagu Chapman, M.P. for such a system of criminal jurisprudence, as aball county of Westmeath; Sir D. O'Norreys, M.P. for Mallow; inflict merited punishment, duly and strictly appro-Lord Clements, M.P. for the County of Leitrim; Mr. printed to every crime, and at the same time so Walker, M.P. for Wexford; Mr. Wyse, M.P. for framed, and administered as to convince the poor de-Waterford; Mr. Stuart, M.P. for County of Waterford; luded wanderer from the paths of rectitude, that he Mr. Callaghan, M.P. for Cork; and I fear the tale is is still regarded as a man; and that every privation to told; but let it be observed, that instead of those which he is subjected, as the consequence of his offence, gentlemen who support Mr. O'Connell having been won is designed, if he will but co-operate with that design, belong. So far as the honest workies are concerned, it over to his principles, he has left the Radical principle to enable him to regain his forfeited place and chaand gone over to them. In fact, his history is this: he found that the electors would not have his hum- prison discipline, and the laws on which that discipline will be, that the hawks and wolves shall spare a few bugging nonsense any longer, and, instead of making is founded, must be changed, and a classification of particular sparrows and lambs, on condition that the a party, he actually put himself at the head of a party crime, very different from any which we possess at pre- said favoured individuals shall aid and assist the already formed, and, by degrees, compromised the ultra principle wherever he could, in order to persuade the people that he had no support now to carry those extreme measures—the fact being, that he kicked all independent support from under himself, lest it should

> abused, and their manly resolution not to join in poli- calculated to lead to proper feelings towards those who, their services, they will pay them Polyphemus's com- your paper, to expose the illegal exactions of the tical traffic made a jest for a set of place-hunting be they what they may, are still the children of Him scamps, who meet at the Cern Exchange, to share the who respects not persons, and who is "long-suffering," conspirators who will escape are the few who may remnant of poor, poor Ireland's liberty among them?

> A common observer must be at a loss to know what duty to demonstrate that our present system of prison Mr. O'Connell means by eternally telling the Irish discipline is not possessed of one single ingredient people that the English people are their bitterest calculated to reform and restore the criminal; that, on enemies. The legitimate inference must be that he the contrary, it is of a character only to deaden the middle and working classes, and I entertain little wishes to spirit Ireland up to a vast amount of self- feelings, and to brutalise the soul. We have, Madam, respect for the understanding of any man who expects lending a half-starved family a few shillings, on good reliance, for self-action, but the real meaning is this: \_\_ (and I grieve to say it, under the rule of a female sny other result from the present "union." There He finds that he cannot much longer withhold Sovereign, in the nineteenth century,) a system of were such unions established between the middle and devil himself could offer. But so it is; and that the fact from the Irish people, that those penal discipline more in accordance with the spirit of working classes during the first French Revolution, example. The prevalence with the spirit of working classes during the first French Revolution, example. The prevalence and states the rate of on the spot, and who have well watched him, a Draco or a Noro, than that of the benevolent faith but they all ended in the like result—viz. the utter interest thus: viz. that for every pledge not exceeding have denounced him, and despise him, and he wishes to which, in word, we pretend so much attachment. to palm the effect for the cause upon the poor Irish We find men with their reason perverted, and we send who never see a newspaper, and are in the habit of them from our prison-houses with the moral sense taking his word for everything. But, presently the entirely destroyed; in fact, it seems as if we had a note will be changed thus:-"O! yes they hate me, mind to make our prisons as much like the infernal from responsibility to the middle-class murderers of for the duplicate; for one pound, four pence per month, and why do they hate me? They hate because I love regions as possible, and their unfortunate inmates like French society. The same will be the result here, if and two pence for the duplicate; and so on in pre-Ireland. They hate my religion—they hate my coundemons, that they may come forth to blast and destroy, the "union" goes on. The false leaders of the Chartry." While the fact is, the English people love Ire with their pestilential influence, all that is in itself tists will be made use of to destroy the honest ones. land just as well, and much better, than the liberal peaceable, praiseworthy, and excellent; and apread a the people will get more devoted than ever-then will Irish members love her: and as to his religion, the moral death and desolation throughout the length and follow disappointment and disgust—then apathy and legally chargeable with twopence for the duplicate, English people would'nt care three straws if he was a conscientious Musselman, provided he was an honest

Again, as regards reciprocity, what is the real fact ? the ranks of the criminal population. And the great Why that O'Connell and his tail have, upon every and only efficient means for accomplishing this, (in indeed! What an impudent cheat! How are the expired, then he is entitled to charge as for a whole occasion, voted against the interests of the English conjunction with such an arrangement of the state five or six hundred poor fellows who have been conpeople. But thanks to that great Omnipotent and of society as shall bring all its institutions signed to felon's cells for asking a real union—the union all-wise Being, who makes the poor and unprotected into an accordance with the genuine spirit of Chris. of equal rights and equal laws with their oppressors. the especial objects of his grace, He has raised tianity, of which we shall speak by and by,) is the as. how are these to unite with the villains who have so up a host of strength upon the side of the siduous and careful training of the young, in such treated them, and nearly starved their poor families to widow, the orphan, the desolate, the destitute habits and principles as shall lead them duly to appre- death? How are the thousands of honest Chartists and oppressed, which neither the devil, nor bold ciste, and constantly to practice, the golden rule, who have been persecuted out of house and home, or we see that the weekly customers pay eighty per cent., bad man can intimidate or subdue. Yes, thanks be to "Whatever you would that men should do to you, do who are now walking the streets in rags, and without or two shillings and twopence yearly, for the loan of God, in sincerity and not in mockery, he has raised you even so to them." I do not mean that the young a morsel of bread to put into their mouths,—how are 28. 6d.; and this shameful interest the pawnbroker is unto us a host of knowledge, as a rampart round the should be instructed in points of faith, and maxims of they to "unite" with the conspiring murderers who I shudder at the covetousness of these Jews; they are rights of the poor, at which cannon in vain may be discipline; this would not, in my opinion, be worth have turned or kept them out of employment, for like the grave, never satisfied. But they have lately sensure and moral turpitude? Would you not say that fired, and which neither sword nor sharp instrument the name of a Christian education. No, Madam, what simply asking their rights? 'Tis all stuff and nonsense been trying (and are now practising) to steal a day's at the Temple; he took down their names on his list, where the name of a Christian education. No, Madam, what the name of a Christian education. No, Madam, what the name of a Christian education. No, Madam, what the name of a Christian education. we had compromised you? Well, suppose I was to can pierce. When the rich robbed the poor of God's I mean is, that the whole population, from the Princess change places now, and tell the people that they have bequest, and when they transferred their guardianship Royal down to the little one horn the other day at the compromised every poor fellow who is spending his to the projection of the cruel and the heartless, then weary hours in Wakefield and other hells, for having did he in his wisdom, increase man's power of redemprelied upon the ten thousand and one resolutions which tion, by flooding the land with an everwhelming were passed, of standing by the leaders-suppose stream of knowledge, before which the banks of ignorance must fall as leaves before the storm.

> What, then, will be the end of the Irish juggle? my readers may ask. Why, upon our part we seek for the be strange doctrine to a royal ear; but the question is Charter to end it, and all other juggles at once; but upon the part of the spirited of all classes of English, Scotch, and Irish, the attempt which they will make. will be to get rid of this insatiable maw; this all-devouring crew of gormandizing patriots, by associating themselves together for that purpose.

You will mark my words, that whether it comes put to petitions for their release, while I tell you that before or after dissolution, a union will come which will stop these marguding politicians. You will see Whigs and Tories laying aside all their differences, major and minor, to get risk of the pestilence; and who can blame them? Is it not too preposterous and of this nature, there is no use in them if merely ridiculous to see a fine country made mere debateable ground as to who shall be judge, and who shall be assistant barristers !-- who Throne, may be signed by chairmen of the meetings, as shall be thief-catcher and who shall be thief-magistrate? who shall be this, who shall be that, and who shall be the other thing? while nearly all these ally, as nothing but numbers has any effect upon the things are new snuggeries made out of the taxes to House of Commons. Indeed, they should drop in uphold the system of wholesale political traffic; and every night; the whole time allowed for presenting yet we find it sufficiently efficacious to keep an administration in office, who are in a glorious minority in the service. the political prisoners—the Charter—and against the Lords—playing sway-pole in the Commons—detested by the whole people, and despised by their former they are there on the quarter-day. Their tune is-

> Here we are, "no," "no," "no;" Here we are, "aye," "aye," "aye;" And here we go backwards and forwards, And into John Bull's treasury.

profligacy has been substituted for retail political traffic, and, no doubt, you have often marvelled at Mr. O'Condraw from the shades of my unfortunate, but yet nell's patriotism, and his great anxiety to keep the beloved, slave-land, a picture so plain that any man Irish members united, honest, and up to the scratch; but you must bear in mind, that he works the poor | general purse, by those who have received no legal devils to death for his own especial benefit, and then, if one of them asks for a share of the mess, he is

Acain, I ask any man to show me one liberal act for of those uncertain quarter-days, and they began to which O'Connell and the Irish liberal members have tzek about. O Connell had given them a taste of what voted; or show me a job in which the whole party

> These are facts, stubborn things, and facts which the wholesale way upon the battle-field, by the orders of a absurd balderdash of "O, glory be to God! I carried King, or by an Act of Parliament. emancipation without bloodshed," and "Ireland is my These are some of the lessons respecting equality, client," and "I dream of her broad land and her rippling | which ought to be generally inculcated. I will only streams, her cloud capped hills and fertile valleys, and mention one or two more which appear to be of vast my heart bounds as I see the wave that comes unbroken importance. from the coast of Labrador, till it breaks at the foot of my native mountains," cannot conceal. All this is the child of a pauper is as dear to its parents as the humbug; and the greater, because with all these child of a prince; that no man, be his rank or station blessings, and with such a force as from forty to what it may, has a right to the service of another, fifty Irish members called liberal, her inhabitants without giving him an ample recompense for his labour; are the veriest slaves, the most oppressed people, and and that nothing can be considered an ample recompense the greatest seris, upon the face of the earth.

> Commons at my back, I would map administration after unchristian to make a workhouse a prison, or to punish administration, till justice were done, not only to my poverty as a crime. These things must be understood native land but to all society, over which Parliament and acted upon by all, or we shall never be a virtuous

> "Hurrah for the Queen, three cheers for Lord sor Butt," may do for a bit, but not much longer. I each other, and that without this mutual dependence. Waterford as a good sportsman, and God bless Profesdo not think that it would require much logic, or many words to prove, to any child of twelve years of age and sound mind, that every Chartist prisoner is a victim to this wholesale political traffic, and for this reason—the object was to crush and destroy every agitation, save that which gave strength to the ruling faction, and had for its object, "Keep the Tories out." But thanks, eternal thanks, to the well-marshalled Chartists; they have kept the Whigs at bay, and have put an extinguisher upon all humbug agitation. Our day will soon come, and it shall not be marked by blood or vengeance. So much for political traffic; and now I come to the

question of compensation. Here we must break Mr. O'Connor's letter in two.

as the whole would be more than our space would legitimately admit of.—ED.]

QUEEN. MADAN,-The last function which devolves upon a real interests of society, is that of providing for the important work of individual and national reformation. social and politic, naturally divides itself into two branches, namely, those efforts which should be directed to individual, and those which should extend

branches that I shall confine my present attention.

For the first of these ends, two things are required-

"The law must be satisfied;" "the vengeance of the injured law;" "the vigorous demands of offended may serve to tickle the ear, and to give an elegant even to the most rebellious. It will be my principal

patriotic government, is the prevention of accession to for the oppressed! door of a parish workhouse, tinto which the inhuman wretch, miscalled a relieving officer, refused the mother admittance, in that hour of nature's keenest anguish, should be taught their reciprocal rights and duties; based upon the only sure foundation, universal equality and mutual dependance. I know this may not about its being strange, but about its being true. I do not mean by universal equality, the reducing of all persons to one level, in reference to property, wealth, rank, er station; in the present state of society. that is neither possible, nor desirable. A time will come when even this will be the case; yes, when the pure and benevolent religion of the Lord Jesus shall be found enshrined in every heart, and actuating every life: then the world will be what the primitive Church was-a community of loving and human beings, the highest ambition among whom will be, who can do the most service -who can produce the greatest amount of

happiness, to be diffused among the whole. In such a state of society property would be acquired, for industry must create property; but it would not be private, but common. There might be stores of wealth, but they would be at the disposal of all: there would be subordination of station, but each would be for the general advantage; and degrees of rank would exist only to point at superior worth, which, in such a state, would be an infallible badge of superior use and

We have not got to this point yet, however, though like Moses, from the top of the mount, we may gain a adherents, while they keep never minding so long as glimpse of the promised land; and ages will, I fear. roll on before this happy "consummation, so devoutly to be wished." will arrive.

I do say, notwithstanding this, that the rising generation ought to be, and must be taught, even now, the doctrine of universal equality; that is, that I think I have now shown you that wholesale all men are equal before God, and that all ought to be so before the law; they should be taught that it is a moral crime to take property which is not their own, whether by an act which the law calls felony, or in the salaries, pensions, or sinecures, taken from the authority from the people so to dispose of their hardearned property. They should be instructed, that an

> act which would be considered disreputable when transacted towards a friend, does not become respectable because done in compliance with the usages of trade: and that to take away the life of man is criminal, not only when done by an individual, but when done by the orders of a judge, on the scaffold, or in a

Our rising race should be most carefully taught that which fails to procure him the necessaries, the comforts, If I had twenty Members in the House of and the conveniences of life; and that it is unjust and

> and a happy people. We must also have our mutual dependence upor each other. That we are mutually dependent upon society could not exist, are truths so plain, that he who

I am, Madam, Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant. London, February 4th, 1841.

MIDDLE CLASSES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Edinburgh, 8th Feb. 1841. SIR, -As it is necessary that the Radical body should be made acquainted with the sentiments of their real friends in bondage, when so many pretended ones are at large, I deem it my duty (albeit it may be in disobedience to "the powers that be" - to send you for publication, Mr. O'Brien's opinion on the proposed " union with the middle classes" for "further reform." I say in disobedience to the powers that be," because, as TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE you are aware, Mr. O'Brien is expressly prohibited from communicating with any Chartist paper whatever, and though the letter in question was examined by the Governor, it was allowed to pass solely from being sent Government, which exists not for the personal ad- to a private friend. The public importance of the vantage or aggrandisament of its members, but for the subject, and the necessity for preventing any of the 'lambs" from being led astray either by the "wolves" or other "lambs," induces me to send it to the press. Would you permit me, at the same time, to make a This, perhaps the most deeply important of all the single remark, upon an "address to the middle 1782, and therefore it was necessary to mix up the functions of those invested with authority, in the body chases" issued by Mesers. Collins and O'Nell. In alluding the spirit hat many the marking and middle classes. ing to the split between the working and middle classes, they term it " a deep chasm produced by mutual pride, observe—f. c., "pride, prejudice, and ignorance" on both sides: In whatever light Mr. O'Neil may view this subject, surely if Collins hadnot, for the moment, forgotten the comforts of Warwick Gaol, not to speak of every other gaol in England, teeming as they are with the victims of the case; when Mr. Phillips, in the saith the Globe; and as the Globe is, par excellant the Globe; and as the Globe is, par excellant the Globe; and as the Globe is, par excellant the case; when Mr. Phillips, in the saith the Globe; and as the Globe is, par excellant the case; when Mr. Phillips, in the "turning of a handspike," clapped on his tile, the comforts of Warwick Gaol, not to speak of every other gaol in England, teeming as they are with the victims are the case; when Mr. Phillips, in the case; when M to national, reforms. It is to the former of these sides! In whatever light Mr. O'Neil may view this subject, surely if Collins had not, for the moment, forgotten he was placed in a cell with abundance of straw (abun-

OCONNOR, IN CONTINUATION, UPON THE get rid of, and Col. Butler is complained of, and will before us, in reference to these two subjects. The many other things which he well knew, when in Scot- would have been placed before the fire of the station-

I am, Sir, Your very obedient servant, Lancaster Castle, Feb. 4th, 1841.

As to the Leeds affair, and the projected union beween the middle and working classes, it is all moonshine; or rather the offspring of an old agreement between certain false "Chartists" and their secret friends, the profitmongers, to which "respectable" class the false fellows either belong themselves, or aspire to will be a union of hawks and sparrows, or of woives racter in society. To this end, the whole system of and lambs—the understood terms of which "union" aforesaid hawks and wolves in getting more easy access to, and a more complete mastery over, all the other sparrows and lambs, that is to say, the whole of their justice;" &c., &c., may be very fine expressions; they respective "orders," save and except the few favoured has discovered and brought to light many hidden things conspirators. Even these will find themselves outsound to a well-turned period, but they breathe little witted, and immolated in the long run; for the moment Is it not farcical to hear the English people daily of the spirit of our holy religion, and are but ill the hawks and wolves find they can dispense with the rights of man, permit me, through the medium of pliment—that is, "eat them last of all!" The only pawnbrokers of this town. have, meanwhile, emerged from their "order," and got anugly incorporated among the "respectable" "orders" of cats and wolves. This, my dear M\_\_\_\_\_ is directs. That twenty per cent. profit (in most instances the history of all pretended "unions" between the destruction of the people's honest leaders—the making 2s. 6d., the pawnbroker shall be entitled to charge one their fortunes for a few traitors—the complete subjagation of the workies, who were fools enough to trust in them, and an accession of fierce power and exemption duplicate; for 10s. twopence per month, and one penny despair, and then comes the finale-increased power for and sevenpence halfpenny for one month's interest; The second point to be attended to by a good and the oppressor—increased misery (if that be possible)

"A union between the middle and working classes." equal footing. Then, but not till then, ought the is wanted, and charging them one penny, instead of drew into a corner, consulted, blew out their candles, words "union with the middle classes" to be pronounced by Chartists; for then, and then only, could such a union be founded in reciprocal respect and confidence to be guided by mutuality of interests. "A union between the middle and working classes," indeed! Pshaw! It is rank, disgusting humbug!

How is it that those patriots, Marshall, Stansfeld, and Company, have been so silent for the twenty million-West-Indian-Negro-Slavery-job? of the New Police Act? Where were they when poor Courtenay or Thom and his followers were so cruelly and barbarously murdered near Canterbury? Where were they at the time of the Trades Unions, when the Dorchester Labourers and the Glasgow Cotton Spinners were transported? Where were they whe the late agitation commenced, or during its progress? Why did they not come out even with the Birmingham people? What were they doing all the time? What were they doing when the London Police were breaking the heads of the lieges in Birmingham, paying domiciliary visits, robbing men of their arms and even of their private letters, and filling the gaols with better and more legal men than themselves? What were they doing all this time?\* Did they petition, remonstrate with, or rebuke their government for any of these acts? Have they presented a single petition on behalf of the expatriated or the dungeoned Chartists, since the beginning of the perscutions? Do they appear likely to do so now? or if they did, would it not be a mere "tub to the whale," and accompanied with a silent prayer that the petitions might have no effect? If they were honest men they would have shown themselves such long ago. If their present purposes were honest ones, their conduct and language would be thus :- they would say to their Parliament. "It is not in our power to do justice to working men under the existing state of commerce. It is not in human nature that they can have comfort or justice under existing institutions, which are made exclusively by those who have an interest in oppressing them. These institutions will never be amended by law makers, chosen only by these parties, to which, we grieve to say, we unavoidably belong. We wish to do or our own just rights, but we cannot do so under existing institutions; and as these institutions will never be altered until those who suffer by them are placed on a level with ourselves and with you (the Parliament) in respect of political rights, we demand of you, as an act of justice towards them, and of consideration towards us, (who in part have elected you,) that you suspend all future legislation, save what is required by the immediate business on hand, till you have passed an act similar in substance and effect to the People's Charter." There is no "union" required for all this. Will they do it? But why waste words on such a crew? for does not their every act and speech, as well as what they have not done, bear palpable evidence in the face of it that they are intriguers and impostors?

JAMES B. O'BRIEN. \* Echo answers, "' Keeping out the Tories,' and ooking after the main chance."-Printer's Devil.

THE COMFORTS OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I beg to direct your attention to the following article in that dirty Whig toady, yeleped the Hamp-

"A travelling vagrant died in the station-house of our Portsmouth police, early on Monday morning last: he was 73 years of age, and had passed the previous night in the same room, on account, it subsequently ppeared, of his being so filthy that no lodging-hous would take him in; he had money in his pocket, but was quite tipsy; he had abundance of straw to lie on, BRONTERRE ON THE UNION WITH THE and was heard to sing out at two and four o'clock in the morning; but, at daylight, when the door was opened for him to go away, he was found dead, and quite naked; he had taken all his clothes off, shoved the straw up into a corner, and laid on the bare stones. The cold must, from the position in which his head was thrown back, have produced a fit. Every enquiry has been made, and clearly no blame can be attributable to the police. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of

Death from natural causes.' This is another specimen of the boasted wisdom of our middle classes and their fitness as jurors-another instance of the damnable working of the Whig Poor Law and Police Acts. The poor old man with the frost of 73 winters on his brow, would, no doubt, Tommy." The poor old man sought shelter from the Christian names." inclemency of the weather at the station-house; he was not dragged there for being drunk and disorderly; he had money in his pocket, says the report. How much think you, Sir? Que shilling and fourpence was all. I have heard but fourpence, but we will give them support, but that could not be thought of by the "in. her loyal subjects."

land, he would never have characterised the dislike house and his every want attended to; but the old entertained by the working classes to the profit-mon- man, after being thrust into the cell, was left alone gers, as the result of " pride, prejudice, and and although he was heard to sing out at two and four o'clock, no one went to his assistance; yet a policeman is always supposed to be in attendance in the adjoining room. When the "blue devil" was questioned on this point, he said he thought the old man was singing. The old man, being tipsy, might have taken off his clothes, thinking he was going to bed, and afterwards, in his agony or fit, have shoved his abundance of straw nto the corner, and thus was found at daylight with his head thrown back, naked! and dead!! Good God! are we in a Christian country? or is reason and humanity fled to brutish beasts, that thus, after the oft-repeated charge of ignorance amongst the working classes, unfitting them for the elective franchise, we find a middle class jury, composed from the intelligent and intellectual electors of what Frank Baring calls "the independent borough of Portsmouth," return a verdict,

in a case like this, of " Death from natural causes."

Yours, with much respect A WORKING MAN.

PAWNBROKERS' EXACTIONS.

SIR .- You are considered to be the "poor man's friend" and advocate, and your deservedly valued Star of darkness. While you thus pursue your grand design. by exposing bad laws, and grinding taxation, under which the people suffer wrong, and fearlessly assert

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

I choose this the rather to the enlightenment of the poer victims of their rapacity, and as a caution to the pawnbrokers themselves, than all at once to embroil them in the informations and penalties, which the law eighty per cent. profit) is realised; and this, too accord. ing to law, should not be considered by the most grinding of inhuman beings, a sufficient equivalent for halfpenny for every calender month: for 5s. one penny, and one halfpenny for the duplicate; for 7s. 6d three halfpence per month, and one halfpenny for the portion for any sum, not exceeding forty-two shillings; above forty-two shillings to £10, threepence per month

for every pound advanced.

Thus, a person borrowing fifty shillings would be and so in proportion. If the sum lent was £5, or upwards, the duplicate is fourpence. The pawnbroker is also entitled to charge half-a-month, if seven days of the current month have expired; if fourteen days have month. As, for instance, a person borrows 2s. 6d. from a pawnbroker, on the 10th day of February, and redeems the pledge on or before the 17th day of March (the following month), the pawnbroker could legally charge one halfpenny, and no more. If, after the 17th of March, and prior to the 24th, the pawnbroker might legally charge three-farthings, and no more; and pawnbrokers are required to give farthings in change. Hence offices) by lending them 2s. 9d., providing only 2s. 6d. one halfpenny per week, or 4s. 4d. per year, for the and told the clerk of the works (the foreman not havuse of 2s. 9d. This is liberal, indeed; and these sapient pawnbrokers, unaccustomed to thinking, no doubt suppose that their Act of Parliament will protect them in this grinding oppression. This is not the case. An application to the magistrates will put the

Let the Overseers of the Poor lay the informations. and, by way of making them disgorge some of their ill-gotten pelf, cause the pawabrokers to pay the next last nine years? Where were they in the days of rate for the relief of the poor, as would be easily done; the Coercion Bill ? of the New Poor Law Bill ? of the the informer being entitled to one balf of the penalties, and the poor of the parish to the other. This could not be considered unfair; or else, let every poor person thus abused inform in his own case, and make the law respected. The penalty in each case is £10; and, be it remembered, that by Act of Parliament pawnbrokers are required to mark the interest they received on the duplicate, and to file them, that they may be forthcoming on the order of a magistrate to bear testimony against them when they act illegally.

> I am. Sir. Yours, respectfully, Macclesfield, Feb 20th, 1841.

> > Spirit of the Press.

A SAMPLE OF THE HONESTY OF THE

"HIGHER ORDERS." In commenting upon the late trial of Lord Cardigan

"And now as to the Court itself. Notwithstanding the care of the prosecution to withhold evidence, and did refuse to work with men who were not members of Dann saw two gentlemen kneel and load pistols, then rise, stand back to back, walk asunder some paces each, place other two at the points thus fixed, put pistols in heir hands, stand aside till they fired at each other, of getting rid of it than in going to law with each give them fresh pistols, and stand aside till they fired other. again. Mr. Dann saw the combatants stationed : saw reached the ground; when he saw one gentleman wounded, and took the pistol from the hand of ano- going to law. I say, that you cannot possibly take a ther, that other being one of those who fired, and also Lord Cardigan, the prisoner at the bar. Sebastian Dann, saw the kneeling of the seconds, the firing of the principals, and the wounded gentleman with a great deal of blood on the ground. There cannot exist a course than going to law. doubt that Lord Cardigan discharged two pistols at some individual, and wounded him the second time : it having been also proved that he said to the Inspector of that the complainants had not been hired, and that justice to the poor men, without sacrificing ourselves Police- I have been fighting a duel, and have hit my would put an end to the charge that they had been man. Then as to the identity of the wounded antagonist of Lord Cardigan. Dann allowed him to go employed for two months past in repairing the Temple address was, 'Captain Harvey Tuckett, 13, Hamiltonplace, New-road. Dann called three times; and each cept for the purpose of making a disturbance, and antime, on asking for Captain Tuckett, was ushered in to noying them, by completing the job sooner, and the wounded gentleman who gave him the address; shortening the time of their employment; while plenty and on one occasion that gentleman sent a note by Dann to the magistrates, which he signed with the What Mr. Barrett had said to them was, that he had effect that a gentleman of the name of Harvey Tuckett arrange with the men already employed at the job; he had rented business chambers from him for up- could not have any dispute with his men; upon which wards of a year, who gave his card of reference that he had sent a hamper to the gentleman by that complainants put Mr. Barrett in the witness-box to deliberately discharged two pistols at a person of the name of Captain Harvey Tuckett, and wounded him. This was the charge against the Earl-a charge which,

as stated by the prosecution, admitted by the Court. and not questioned by the defence, if proved, rendered him liable to punishment. The counsel for the accused objected to the production of the card; it was proved, without the card, that the wounded man gave the name and place of residence above mentioned, that he was repeatedly seen there during his convalescence, and that a person of that name and title resided there. If there Barney. were any thing extenuating in the circumstances out of which the duel arose, that was a portion of the defence. The criminal act was proved, and brought bome to the Earl of Cardigan. And yet the members of the House of Peers, the conservators of the piety, morality, and had the power of amending the summons. law of the empire, after commencing their proceeding with a solemn appeal to the Deity, rose up one by one when called upon, and each in succession, placing his

Upon the same subject the Examiner adds :-"A duellist's chances of impunity are now these; he must be a Peer of Parliament, and he must fight a man with a long string of Christian names. In the old duels with swords, the length of the sword used to be sent with the challenge, to ensure equal terms. In duels, henceforth the length of the names should be sent, or the parties cannot be on even terms as to censequences, even if they are not Peers. A Harvey Tuckett might not have been shot at with impunity, but evidence breaks down under a Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. The case was too much for the grasp of justice exactly by the Garnett Phipps. Had he been murdered, his godfathers and godmothers would have rather trust to chance charity than, after years of un- had to answer for the impunity of his assassin. This requited toll, linger out his few remaining days in a most important consideration should have occurred to Whig Poor Law Bastile on pork water soup and brown Mr. Shandy, in his appreciation of the importance of

> THE QUEEN IN AN "INTERESTING SITUATION."

"It is stated in circles likely to be acquainted with credit for the larger amount. The poor, feeble old man the fact, that her Majesty is again in an 'interesting would naturally keep that if he could for his next day's situation, at once exciting the hopes and sympathies of

We believe Queen Victoria was married to his Royal Highness of Saxe Coburg in the month of February, 1846. This is February: 1841, and already has she bestowed upon the happy nation one little pledge of their Royal affections, and aiready does she Royally promise to bestow upon us another. Of course, as the new morsel of Royalty is already announced to be "on the road," it is to be expected in the course of six or seven months; so that he or she will probably come upon us about the latter end of August or the beginning

If this matter comes off all right, it will be just two Princesses-or a Prince and a Princess, which is much the same—in nineteen months. Queen Victoria is now something more than two-and-twenty. When the new scion of this noble house shall be born she will be about three and twenty. She will then have at least seventeen good years left to give birth to young Princes and Princesses. Now, seventeen years contain 208 months, and reckoning the births at a little under ten months each, they will amount to just twenty-one. Add the two already born, or on the stocks, and we have a total of twenty-three. Twenty-three young Princes and Princesses !- all to be in existence by the year 1858, and all to be kept in great state—large houses, fine carriages, and long retinues of servants-out of the taxes of this casping country!

This is a happy prospect of domestic felicity and of public prosperity. If we could only sell our Princes and Princesses at the price they are valued at in the parish of St. James's, what a happy future we should have to look forward to, and what a rich country England would become! Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. We know of nobody that would buy them, even at the price we estimate them at, for we know of no one that would take them off our hands gratis. What, then, shall we de with our Princes and Princesses? If we have twenty-three in twenty years. there is no reason why we should not have the square of twenty-three in forty years more, and that, as the rules of multiplication and addition tell us, would make in the aggregate five hundred and fifty-two Princes and Princesses - a specimen of Royal fecundity that would be very entertaining to Europe, but which is not at all impossible to be exhibited if all the offspring of her Gracious Majesty are born with the attributes of their august parent.-Salirist.

RIVAL TRADES' UNIONS.—IMPORTANT

GUILDHALL POLICE COURT, LONDON, FEB 20.

This day, William Hawley, George Woldridge, John Hawley, William Landriff, and William Hickling, stonemasons, employed in repairing the Temple Church, off Fleet-street, (who had been summoned on a former day, when the matter was adjourned to give the respective parties an opportunity of arranging the affair, reappeared to answer the charge of Joseph Buchan and others, in "having forced them to depart from their hiring to one Barney Barrett."

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Court was densely crowded with members of the Builders' Union, a deputation from whom civilly waited on our correspondent to apprise him of the re-hearing of the case, the terms with the complainants not having

the law on the defendants, for having violated what the Learned Counsel denominated the "rights of civilised society, in compelling the complainants to abandon their hiring, and refusing to permit them to earn their bread on terms satisfactory to themselves." The very well-being of society (he said) depended upon the enforcing of the law in this instance, which the accused parties had deliberately broken. The complainants were members of a club, but not of that to which the defendants belonged. On the 16th of January, they applied to Mr. Barrett, who is foreman to Mr. Burnell an extensive builder, to be employed on the repairs the men who belonged to the Birmingham Union, withing then arrived) that if the complainants were set to work, they (defendants) would leave. As the master could not complete his contract if fifty of his men left him in this way, he was obliged to abandon the hiring of the complainants, as he had frankly told them he must do if the Birmingham Union men refused to work with them. The master was unable to retain the complainants on account of the conduct pursued by the defendants, and for that they must now answer: Trades' Unions evere the abomination of all good men. and were as much the bane of the workmen, as of the

Joseph Buchan was then called, and examined by Mr. Clarkson; he detailed the circumstances of his "hiring" by Barney Barrett, at a public-house in Chancery-lane, and the conduct of the defendants and the other men when they went to work. Hawley, the elder, who is also a foreman, said they must have a b-y good cheek to come there to work;" and another said he never saw men with such "cheeks" in

In a cross-examination by Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS. (who appeared for the defendants.) the witness stated. that the society to which he belonged consisted of about 300; he did not offer Mr. Barrett 100 or 150 men if the defendants objected to work with them; and Mr. Barrett did not say he would hire them provided they could arrange with the men already in his employ. The name of the complainant's club was the "Operative Masons' Trade of London." [The witness hesitated at this and several other questions put to him, repeating the words of Mr. Phillips, and drawing upon himself some sharp rebukes from the Learned Counsel.] The entrance money to this society was only 3s., and they of the defence to divert attention from what could not it; their object was to protect themselves from the be withheld, the following facts were established. Mrs. | coercion of the other society; he did not know the amount of the funds, and declined to say what use was to be made of it.

Mr. CLARKSON.-You could not take a better way

Mr. C. PHILLIPS-(looking round the Court)-Hear them fire both times; never lost sight of them till he that, now. The Learned Counsel says, you cannot adopt a better mode of spending your funds than in Mr. CLARKSON explained that he meant "a more

effectual" instead of a better way-he agreed with his learned friend, that morally they could not take a worse

This evidence having closed the case on the part of the prosocution, Mr. PHILLIPS said he should show driven from their hiring. A great many men had been home with his surgeon, upon giving his address; that Church, and they would like to know why a deputation from the other society had applied there for work, exof work might be got elsewhere in the metropolis. name . Tuckett. Mr. Walthen gave evidence to the no objection to hire the complainants if they could the complainants offered to supply Mr. Barrett with Captain Harvey Tuckett, 13, Hamilton Place; and 100 or 150 men if he wanted them. Why had not the address. It was proved that the Earl of Cardigan prove the fact of their having been hired, if they really believed they had been? As, however, they had not done so, he would do that service for them; he, accordingly, called Mr. Barrett, who, on getting into the box, and being sworn, upon being asked his name, replied that it was Barnabas Barrett.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected, that as the summons was the only document upon which the defendants were tried, and was like an indictment, it ought to be accurate, and not describe an individual whose Christian or baptismal name was "Barnabas" by the nickname of

Mr. CLARKSON contended that, though it might be a nickname, it was one by which the witness was well and commonly known, and Mr. Phillips, therefore, had sufficient notice of the party; besides, the magistrates Mr. PHILLIPS-What! amend a penal documentamend an indictment?

Mr. CLARKSON contended that the power lay with right hand upon his breast, said, 'Not guilty, upon the Aldermen to decide on all the points brought before my honour.' Alas for the honour of the British them. He designated the objection taken by Mr. ity! it is much upon a par with the veracity of Phillips as a miserable objection; and hoped that two the flery knights, who, in the First Part of Shakspere's Aldermen of the city of London would not so far dis-Richard the Second thrust the lie down each other's credit the Corporation as to follow the recent example of the first assembly of the realm, assisted by the fifteen Judges-an assembly, however, for whom all had, because all ought to have, the highest veneration. Mr. PHILLIPS said, he was not in the habit of

applying the term "miserable" to anything emanating from his Learned Friend; as that term only showed the taste of those who used it; but he must say that he was always deeply indebted to his Learned Friend for his assistance, particularly when engaged against him; and in this case he was happily saved the trouble of combatting the Learned Gentleman's argument, because he had so effectually over-argued himself. It required "some check," though, as the witness described it, to call this objection a "miserable" one.

A graphic scene here ensued; the Aldermen were engaged in deep consultation, when Mr. Clarkson began to exhort them, at the top of his voice, to convict the defendants, and allow them a right of appeal. Mr. Phillips, in an equally high key, urged the dismissal of the case; and, for a few minutes, the three Aldermen might be seen consulting, with the Learned Counsel on either side, jabbering away, both together, like a couple of washerwomen whose "monkeys" had been put up, or still more like a brace of Petticoatlane Israelites, endeavouring respectively to secure & green horn "cushtomer." The patter-clatter of the Learned" Gentlemen was finally terminated by the

BASFORD UNION POOR-HOUSE.

INQUIRY INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTEND ING THE DEATH OF JOHN PARKES. COUNTY HALL, NOTTINGHAM, SATURDAY, FEB. 13

Before Colonel Rolleston, M. P., and T. Nizon, W.

B. Martin, and F. Wright, Esqra.

In opening the case, we must state, that on Tuesday. the 9th instant, Colonel Rolleston, M. P., and Thomas Nixon, Esq. (county magistrates), attended, as ex officio Gnardians, the Board of the Basford Union, for the purpose of investigating the particulars of the melancholy death of John Parkes, whose sad case was noticed in our reports of coroners' inquests, on Friday, the 5th instant. and that, after some strong comments on this distressing occurrence, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Colonel Relleston, seconded by Mr. Thomas Bailey, that an inquiry should take place, before the Board, on Thursday, the 11th instant; and also that it was the intention of the mazistrates to institute an examination into all the circumstances at their sitting, at the Shire Hall, on the following Saturday. Agreeably to this notification, we attended the County Hall, and heard the case as far as proceeded with.

Colonel ROLLESTON, addressing C. Swann, Esq. stated that the magistrates, feeling it their duty to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of John Parkes, in order to ascertain whether certain parties were liable to an indictment for neglect of duty, they should be glad to hear the evidence taken before him as Coroner of the county.

Mr. SWANN read the evidence at length. Colonel ROLLESTON said the magistrates were much obliged; an inquiry had already taken place at the workhouse, and evidence had been given confirmatory of, and in addition to that read. There were opinions upon cases, given by the Judges, which he would, in the sourse of the proceedings, read. There was evidently neglect somewhere, and it appeared that the overseer (Gill) had tried to shift the blame upon the surgeon (Mr. Davison), and the surgeon upon the overseer. There must, however, be further inquiry.

Mr. SWANN then read the verdict of the coroner's jury-" That the deceased died from exhaustion, and exposure to cold, having inflammatory erysipelas upon him; and the jury is of opinion, that Sandford Tatham Davisen, the surgeon, and William Gill, the overseer, were guilty of a neglect of their respective duties towards the deceased, and are highly censurable; and that it also appears to the jury that the deceased did not receive that care, diet, and attention, after he was brought into the workhouse, which his case so argently required."

Colonel ROLLESTON was decidedly of opinion that the verdict was correct as respected the everseer and surgeon, but upon inquiry he found the officers of the Workhouse were not so much to blame as supposed: as there was an order of the board, which prevented the medical man attending the house giving anything stronger than warm tes and gruel, however exhausted the patient might be, and however much he might require stimulants beyond the ordinary diet of the ance at the next assizes, to answer a bill of indictment house. He had since told Mr. Morley that it was his for a misdemeanour. duty to order anything he pleased. Mr. Morley replied that he should have ordered Parkes port wine and appointment of Mr. Davison, as surgeon to the Union, other things if he had had the power, but he had not, at £30 a-year. as if wine were wanted, it could not be obtained till an order was given by the Guardians at their weekly Bolleston) was clearly given to understand, that supposing a pauper was taken ill on the Taesday night. after the meeting of the Guardians was over, and wanted wine, it could not be had till the following Tuesday, Monday evening till twelve the next day. When the Guardians met again.

W. B. MARTIN, Esq.—Then poor Parkes must have a glass of port wine. Mr. NIXON-Undoubtedly, if the rules were fol-

lowed up. there was no wine in the house owing to an order of from Stoke, in such severe weather. He described the mate of Chester Castle, what he had said when he ing, March 2nd; Gateshead, Wednesday evening, the board, if he had died for want of wine, the board orders he gave, and should have ordered spiced wine was an inmate, and would continue to say, whether as March 3rd; Winlaton, Thursday evening, March would have been liable to be proceeded against.

moon their own rule. Colonel ROLLESTON was glad to may that Mr. Senior, the Assistant-Commissioner, disapproved of the rule made by the board, and that it was not sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners. W. B. MARTIN, Esq.-It is like tying a surgeon's

hands behind him. I could not have believed it possible that such a rule was in existence, had I not proof Colonel ROLLESON soid, he had told Mr. Morley that

he should order what was necessary, and if the Board shore to refuse, let them take the consequences. Mr. NIXON then read the following depositions, taken at the Basford Board, on Thursday, the 11th instant, and which contain many strong facts in addi-

tion to those taken before the Coroner:-

" Mr. Morley, surgeon to the Basford Union. said. I found Parkes in a very dangerous state, labouring - was separated from the integuments in front of the leg; there was a copious discharge, which went through the wrappings to the floor. I had no hopes, as the man was in articulo mortis when I saw him. I have no doubt the journey in so cold a day hastened his death. I should have given him spiced port wine, but I have no power to do so, because there is an order from the Board to preclude me. If a man is taken ill on Tuesday evening, I have no authority to anthorise it on the following Tuesday. I have been to from the Overseer; he added, they must send a medical the Board five or six weeks successively to complain of man from Woodborough to visit Parkes. this restriction. I sent my apprentice the next morning, who has been with me two years and a half, and lungs; the patient is now dead. I have on the average starting. from fifteen to twenty. My salary is £35 a year for the house. I find all medicines and applications,

except linseed meal for poultices, and trusses." Mr. NIXON here observed, that Mr. Morley had put have something warm, and be well wrapped up. the following question to Mr. Smith, chairman of the Board of Guardians:-"Did I not, five or six times, apply to you, Sir, as

Chairman, to get this order reversed, and was it not Thursday, the 11th inst, by Mr. Davison, at the meeting Answer-Yes, you did, and it was overruled." On reference to the Guardian's minute-book, the order

without an especial order from the Board at their meeting, and several cases in point were stated, where wine had been allowed or refused. Mr. NIXON-The apprentice gave his evidence with

was found, in which wine was precluded being given,

surgeon a year and a half. The following was the substance of his evidence:-" Mr. Robinson, apprentice to Mr. Morley, said, I

Parkes at six on Monday, and again on Tuesday, and ordered him medicine. He was in a dying state. I began to practice about a year after I had been with Mr. Morley. I have visited and prescribed for patients in as his client. the house for a year and a half. Sometimes Mr. Morley signs his name at the end of the week, and sometimes I patient. sign it for him." Mr. NIXON-This young man deserves credit, and I

tions, and for his general conduct; but for a youth of and give evidence. seventeen to sign his name as surgeon to the Union, and to order medicine for patients, without scarcely any me Hall.—Nottingham Reviews. dical experience, is a complete farce.

Mr. Davison, surgeon, being examined, said, on the Friday previous to decessed's removal, I saw him at Cupit's, in consequence of receiving information that a man was ill there. I considered it as a private patient, not having received any order from the parish officer. Found him very ill, with an abscess forming on the upper part of his foot. I directed that his parish should be informed that it was necessary he should have medical advice. On Monday, Salvin, Mr. Giles's servant came to me to ask about the propriety of removing him. I asked how he was? The man said he was better; recommended that his own feeelings should be con-I thought his death probable; but did not apprehend

Written or verbal, to attend Parkes.
Richard Salvin, on being examined, said, on Monsold me if he was no worse than when he saw him, he have them righted.

and a hot brick to his feet. the 25th ult., I saw Mr. Gill, overt er, at Cupit's house, lations and greetings of their Chartist friends. where Parkes lived, and I advised Gill to get on his In a short time, the distant sounds of music were horse, and go to Mr. Davison, the union surgeon, at ushered on the breeze; and the procession which had Carlton, and ask if he was fit to be removed to Bas- been assembling and forming on the Waterloo-road, ford? Gill said he was going from heme, but would Church-gate, from five o'clock, was in motion. The send his servant, Salvin. Saw the deceased again at policemen were disposed in pairs at different points; one o'clock; they were getting him into a cart, to but in spite of this threatened sedative to their enthu-Mr. Davison had permitted him to go.

expressed in the diet table (a copy of which he produced) without the sanction of the Board. Colonel ROLLESTON then read the following opinions of the Judges on cases before them:-

"When an officer is bound by virtue of his office to perform an act, the neglect to perform that act is an indictable offence. Thus, a Coroner, a Constable, a Sheriff, and an Overscer of the Poor, are indictable for not performing their several duties. The majority of the Judges were of opinion that an Overseer cannot be indicted for not relieving a pauper, unless there has been an order of Justices for such relief, or unless in a case of immediate and urgent necessity. But where the indictment stated that the defendant (an Overseer had under his care a poor woman belonging to his township, but neglected to provide for her necessary meat, &c., whereby she was reduced to a state of extreme weakness, and afterwards, through want, &c., died, the defendant was convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. And in a case where an Overseen was indicted for neglecting, when required, to supply medical assistance to a panper labouring under dangerous illness, it was held that the offence was sufficiently charged and proved, though the pauper was not in the parish workhouse, nor had previously to his

last illness received or stood in need of parish relief." The Basford Board of Guardians having heard evipence on this, adopted the following resolution:—It is "the opinion of this Board, that Mr. Davison having given an opinion that John Parkes was not in a state to be removed, is highly censurable for having sanctioned his removal on the 25th of January, without having gone to visit him."

Colonel ROLLESTON, in conclusion, said, after what the Magistrates had heard, steps should be teken to collect evidence, and afterwards to consider what proceedings should be adopted against the parties implicated; at present that was the course the magistrates felt called upon to take. As to the expense of the prosecution, it might, perhaps, fall upon the officers of the union, or the Poor Law Commissioners would order the payment of them; be that as it might, he (Colonel Rolleston) would take care that it did not fall for want of prosecuting.

Mr. W. B. MARTIN said, as a Magistrate, he entirely concurred with what Colonel Rolleston had said.

Mr. NIXON also concurred. Mr. Johnson was again questioned as to the extra

diet, and said, he had directions left by Mr. George Farrands not to allow extra diet. Colonel ROLLESTON said, that Mr. Henry Smith, the chairman, expressed himself quite shocked at the order being rescinded.

The further inquiry was then adjourned.

COUNTY HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17. (Before Col. Rolleston and Thomas Nixon, Esq.) Mr. GILL and Mr. DAVISON, in pursuance of the steps previously taken, appeared at the County Hall, on as friends and fellow-townsmen, he said he was sure Wednesday, when evidence was taken, and they were they would not—they could not—expect that after so informed that bail might be tendered for their appear-

Wm. Ashton, clerk of the Basford Union, proved the

Mr. Johnson deposed to the fact of Parkes being brought to the workhouse, on the 25th of Jan., with an meeting on Tuesday. In explanation, he (Colonel order from Wm. Gill, overseer of Stoke, and the sad state in which Parkes appeared. Cross-examined by Mr. COUPE, on behalf of Mr.

Wm. Maltby, a pauper, in the Basford Union Workhouse, described the dreadful state of the deceased, his waited till the following Tuesday, before he could have bad leg, having no rest during the night, and that he

considered him in a dying state. Wm. Merley, surgeon to the Basford Union Workhouse, saw John Parkes at five in the afternoon, and on this subject. As it regarded himself, he would only Colonel Rolleston remarked that he must, and as raid it was cruel, dangerous, and improper to send him say, that which he had said before he became an in-W. B. Martin, Esq.—The board would be liable rule of the Board of Guardians.

wine, or stimulants; they would have added to his just laws and bad Government. (Hear, hear, and comfort, but could not have saved Parkes' life. cheers.) His liberty had suddenly come upon him; Wm. Maltby (recalled by Mr. Davison,) said, he could not be aware of the expiration of the term deceased, in answer to his question, replied that he was of his imprisonment in consequence of the enormous starved, he was perished. Col ROLLESTON informed Mr. Davison that he could

bring forward any evidence he might have, upon the trial, to contradict the witnesses for the prosecution, Wm. Robinson, apprentice to Mr. Merley, surgeon, ordered a reviving mixture, calculated to afford comfort to the deceased.

Samuel Parkes deposed to the deceased being at Stoke on the 22nd of January, his bad state, and to sending his nephew to Mr. Davison for a blister and medicine, and to communicating to Mr. Gill his brother's unfit state to be removed, and that the Overseer of Woodborough refused to receive him. Witness ander phlegmonous erysipelas of the leg and arm, the lifted him into the cart, and deceased said he was warm; he appeared dangerously ill, and not in a fit the eighteen months he had not asked a single favour state to be removed. Thus. Cleaver, nephew to the from any party, nor sought a single boon from any perdeceased, told Mr. Jerram that he (deceased) was unfit

which Parkes appeared on Sunday, Jan. 24. James Parkes went for a blister on Sunday, and Mr. order him wine, or beer, or stimulants, till the Board Davison said he could not send one without an order him, neither would they blame him. He begged leave

Richard Salvin, servant to Mr. Gill, went to Mr.

he was warm and comfortable. THOS. NIXON, Esq. deposed to the evidence given on of the Board of Guardians.

opinion that there was sufficient evidence to require Mr. Gill and Mr. Davison to find bail to appear at the next Assizes, and answer the bill of indictment that would be preferred for a misdemeanor. The evidence went to shew that Parkes died for want of attention. It great propriety. He has, it seems, been assistant to the and in accordance with that law itself, that it is the duty of an overseer to immediately relieve a person in want, and then to report to the Board; and in ease a medical man is wanted, instant attention must be paid, and then the case reported.

Mr. COUPE submitted that other parties, made witnesses of, ought to have been proceeded against as much Mr. Davison said he did not consider Parkes his

Samuel Parkes, brother of the deceased, entered into recognizances of £100 to prosecute at the next Assizes, give it him for the manner in which he answered ques- and all the other witnesses were also bound to appear

Bail was put in, and the two defendants left the

STOCKPORT. WELCOME TO THE DUNGEON-PROVED PATRI-

OTS, MITCHELL, DAVIES, AND WRIGHT. On Saturday last, the restoration of Mitchell and Davies, the Chartists, to their wives and families, took Whig dungeens, at Chester Castle, Wright having been discharged from his confinement there six months age. This was felt to be a proud day for the Chartists of Stockport, and prouder for the cause in which many of and I understood that the abscess was broken, and I their townsmen had suffered—arbitrarily punished. The committee, therefore, made arrangements to signasulted, and that he should have something warm. I lise the entry of the patriots in a manner commensaid, I think you have a covered cart, and you should surate with their deserts, and with a perseverance put a bed in it, and let him have plenty of blankets suitable to the indomitable spirit with which they had borne the merciless range of their Whig oppressors and any immediate danger, although I thought him in an calumnistors, and who had vainly affected, by perseunfit state to be removed on Friday, and I did not see cuting the leaders of the Chartist agitation, to exterhim again. I saw no imprepriety in his being removed minate the fervour of the principles on which that under the cautions I gave them. I never had any order, deathless agitation was based. But

"Vain the effort—as well seek to bind

back, I asked Parkes how he was? He said, he was that, at six e'clock, the patriots would arrive at the Ash that women are still women, with energy to think and better. I then asked him if he was able to go to the Inn, Heaten Norris, which just borders the Borough of sense to feel their own wrongs. (Hear, hear.) poor-house in a light cart, well wrapt up? He and Stockport, on the Lancashire side, and where they Since he had been taken from home he had learnt swered he thought he should, and would rather go would be met by a procession of "good men and true" there than be removed any where else; he thought he of their own order, and their own town, and in this should be better done to. He said he had been well manner be conducted to the Chartist room, at which done to at Cupit's. He looked very ill. I told Mr. place they were expected to address a public meeting. Davison we could not get a covered cart, but that we The patriots, accompanied by Mr Bairstow, of Manhad a light spring cart; he said that would do very cheeter, arrived at the Inn, via Railway, about the well. Parkes had two large blankets, two bed rugs, hour expected, and were welcomed by the embraces of their affectionate and joyous wives and lisping families. Mr Jerram, guardian, of Stoke, said, on Monday, and likewise welcomed by the almost importunate gratu-

Mr. Davison had permitted him to go.

Mr. Davison had permitted him to go.

Mr. Johnson, governor of the Basford workhouse,

The unpopularity of this measure before the procession came for the people!—reduced their comforts! He intended, the Board of Guardians had made an order that no wine, ale, beer, or stimulants should be given with
The unpopularity of this measure before the procession came for the people!—reduced their comforts! He intended, the weekly, and this was the first time he had ever been held disappointed of it. In answer to a question from the magistrates, and an awful warning to oppressors, it being with that man who sat on the bench listening to his the magistrates, and the price and th wine, ale, beer, or stimulants should be given withclasses—and an awriti warming to oppressors, it being
the sanction of the Board.

Mr. W. B. Martin—Then the Magistrates were

4,000 to 5,000 people, who gave an admirable specimen

The meant the Rector. (Hear, and laughter.)

The meant the Rector. (Hear, and laughter.)

The meant the meant the Rector. (Hear, and laughter.)

The meant the meant the meant the sentiments

The meant the meant the sentiments

Mr. Johnson said he could not give anything not they were received with tremendous shouting, hurraing, do their duty as men, to their wives and families, and other toker sof a hearty reception. The procession they had the power to accomplish it, if they could having receive 1 Mitchell, Davies. and Wright, they only find the will. He was, however, sorry to tee wheeled round, and procecled into the town in the their they had men, even of their own sphere, who the Court House, with having, on the previous evenfoliowing order :-

Two Marshals

on horseback, tearing white wands, and wearing green

and white rosettes, scarfs, &c.

The Association Banner. Rand of Music. The Committee of the Association, with ccarfs and rosettes. Six Females, neatly dressed in white, with green scarfs and rosettes and bearing beautiful tri-coloured garlands. Banner-" Welcome the Patriota." Open carriage, with postillion, containing Mitchell, Davis, and Wright. Several coaches, with their friends. Large Banner-" Feargus O'Connor." Part of the Procession. Banner-Britannia. Part of the Procession. Band of Music.

&c., &c.,

they arrived soon after eight o'clock. The route fixed the toiling millions. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) originally was a much larger one, as it took in other on the occasion. The patriots were loudly cheered on entering the room.

Mr. JOSEPH CARTER having been called to the chair, congratulated his brother Democrats of Stockport, for oppressed people had great reason to complain of their the noble manner in which they had got up the de-oppressors. He loved liberty; and would to the last monstration; and called upon Mr. Edward Clarke, day of his life use his utmost to destroy tyranny, Secretary, to read the congratulatory address to Messra. | whence or in whatever shape it might come. (Hear, and Mitchell, Davies, and Wright, from the people of loud cheers.) Stockport.

Mr. CLARKE accordingly came forward, and having said a few words in favour of the Charter, read the address alluded to. A copy has been sent to us, but our limits compel us to omit it.

The CHAIRMAN next introduced Mr. James Mitchell. one of the dungeon-proved patriots, who was received with much cheering. Addressing the meeting long a confinement, after a seclusion from the werld, from society, and from his friends, of eighteen months, within the walls of a prison,—he said he was sure, it could not be expected that he could address them in that language which the nature of his case at present required. But he was equally sure that were is in his power to address with the words and in the language of a Demosthenes or a Cicero, it would be impossible for him to express to them the gratification he had felt at the reception he had met with that night from those in whose cause, and in whose behalf, it had been his Gill.—Did not see deceased from six o'clock on the lot to suffer. (Hear.) The eighteen months' confinement which he and his friend Davies had suffered in Chester Castle had, doubtless, caused much conversation amongst their fellow-town's-people; and he doubted not that many, very many, who formerly respected both their persons and principles, had blamed them for the part he and his friend Davies had taken Cross-examined by Mr. Coupe. Did not order any pressed country—that the people suffered under unamount of bail required. (Hear.) Whilst in confinement he made up his mind to form as few acquaintance as possible, to have few friends, and to hold as little correspondence with those in Stockport as possible. Some people might consider that determination to be an unwise one. He knew many had asked the question, why does not Mitchell write oftener, and come out as boldiy and as fearlessly, and with as little care as other prisoners had done in different part of the country?" Nevertheless, he had made up his mind, not only to do this, but to ask no favour, nor to make more friends than were absolutely requisite to ascertain the state of his domestic affairs at home. Acting under this determination, he begged leave to say, that during

son-not soliciting one farthing from any individual-(hear;)—but had berne that which he was compelled to Cross-examined by Mr. Cooke-Saw deceased drink bear with that free and deliberate fortitude and manlisomething, and believed it was hot brandy and water. ness, which he hoped the cause, for which he had had John Mamman also deposed to the dangerous state in which Parkes appeared on Sunday, Jan. 24. the honour to suffer, required. (Applause.) He had another subject to mention; and if he adverted to it, he believed the Committee would not now contradict to say that, until he understood the real nature of the affair, touching his liberation and the bail, and the cir-Robert Jerram, a Guardian, advised Gill to go to cumstances under which he had been received, he Mr. Davison, to see whether Parkes was fit to be would not say one single word disrespectful of them. is about seventeen years of age, because I was obliged removed. A hot brick was put to the deceased's feet, As far as he was concerned, he had not promised a to go to Bramcote to a dangerous case of inflamed and believed he had semething warm to drink prior to single hair's-breadth te any party who had been applied to for the purpose of obtaining his liberty. (Hear and tremendous applause.) As he had said before, when Davison, and the latter said he could not come. as he he was in the Castle, he made up his mind to take had a labour to attend. Mr. Davison said he must what came, not seeking any favours; if anything was sent towards his support, he thankfully received it, Cross-examined—The deceased said on the road, that and as thankfully acknowledged it to the person or persons who had sent it. He also wished it to be understood that he had left the "house of bondage," the dungeon, as clear, and with as clean hands, as when he had the honour to enter it in 1839. (Hear) Colonel Rolleston said it was the magistrates' and laughter.) He felt it necessary to say, considering the length of imprisonment to which he had been subjected, that he did not feel capable of addressing to them any flowery speech; and therefore hoped they would excuse all errors. Mr. Mitchell next went on to describe the particulars of his arrest—the illegal was the opinion of the Commissioners of the Poor Law, manner in which his house was searched and robbed the brutal conduct of the parties concerned—the indecent behaviour towards his wife and family-and the false and malignant statements made at the time. He still entertained the same political sentiments which he imbibed before his incarceration. (Applause.) But he hoped to have frequent opportunities of addressing them on this and other points, when he was better qualified. Universal Suffrage and equality of rights were his claims; and for those principles he was ready and willing to sacrifice his life. (Loud cheers.)

The system adopted in Chester Castle was indeed a cruel one. There were several persons who were confined not for felony, but for mere breaches of the peacemisdemeanants—who are punished in the grossest manner; because the discipline of the gaol is not adhered to, and he (Mitchell) told the gaolers that when he got his liberty he would expose the system, as being unjust, and cruel, and contrary to their own printed rules and regulations which were hung up. Many a man who had been into the castle had been reduced to nearly a skeleton, not by hard labour, but by absolute starvation. (Hear.) We had beef twice a week-and such beef! He had brought home a specimen of that given place, after an incarceration of twelve months in the to these misdemeanants especially—it was not fit for human consumption; it was only fit for dogs or other dumb animals. Where were the reformers of Stockport-here was a case for them; and he hoped the reporters would let this subject go forth to the world.

He would not let it rest; and would contend for reform wherever it was required. (Hear.) Mr. CHAS. DAVIES, on being introduced by the Chairman, was received with clapping of hands and shouting. He said he took that opportunity of premising to his friends that it would be inconsistent in them to expect anything from him, after the lengthy and animated address of his friend Mitchell, who, although he appealed to his friend Davies to enlarge upon one subject in his speech, had absolutely left him nething to say. (Hear, and laughter.) However, he returned Richard Salvin, on being examined, said, on Monday morning I went to Mr. Davison, with Mr. Gill's compliments, and he wished him to go down and see John Parkes, and give his opinion as te his fitness te leave to make me if I knew how the man was? I said, I spite of these proceedings of the busy factors as well seek to bind them his best thanks for the respect they had that day to fract Sessions, by the West-Riding magistrates, at from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltimetred stocks boun in the first shown him and his friend Mitchell; yet he never would shown him and his friend mitchell; yet he never would fatter himself—he could not be deluded into the belief that that manifestation was intended directly or indicate to the shown him and his friend Mitchell; yet he never would fatter himself—he could not be deluded into the belief that that manifestation was intended directly or indicate to the shown him and his friend Mitchell; yet he never would the property of Mr. Jeremian John Parkes, and gibbets can never put down that which that that manifestation was intended directly or indicate the final transfer of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltime from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltime from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltime from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltime from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltime from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the wharfs. Maltime from annoying them, during the late severe weather; hands of the bakers, and en the fract Sessions, by the West-Riding magistrates, at the first in the fir them his best thanks for the respect they had that day saked me if I knew how the man was? I said, I just. In spite of these proceedings of the busy fac- respect—it was more—it was a duty they had discharged have neither seen or heard of him. The doctor said, tions, the people "still groan with the strong conception in the noble cause for which they were then fighting. he was going to attend a case, and could not go; he tion of their own wrongs," and, knowing them, will (Hear.) They had once more told their oppressors, the the Chartists still possessed their own feelings, whatmight be removed, if they wrapt him up warm, and The placards which were issued for the "demon-ever became of Mitchell and Davies—they had given most unequivocal preof that men are still men, and that the Reformers of this borough had made some very great reforms. It was said that Mitchell, Davies, and others, were the only obstacles, and having got them comfortably out of the way, these Reformers

proceeded to improve the condition of the people. (Hear.) He returned them his sincere thanks; and

were willing to take the whip from the odious and state of things, it was plain that the £1 man will be on the treadmill for three months. reduced to the 16s, man. He had heard that the pcople of Stockpert had been grossly humbugged by some fellows calling themselves Anti-Corn Law lecturers. However they may talk about the beautiful system of taking away our goods to other parts of the men to play at cards in his house. The information longing the same; and also into the Behaviour of the Prisoners, and their Earnings. and your having bread cheap; the thing is a whole money-getting, wages-lowering, starving system, in which nobody but the millowners will be benefitted, whilst the slaves will become more enslaved by them. The truth was, that the repeal of the Corn Laws would never be of any service to the labouring classes, until the revenue of the country was reduced. (Hear, and applause.) Only think of the idea of these millowners sending goods to distant climes, when there are millions who have not the wherewith to cover their own nakedness. (Hear.) This fact is a damnable argument against the position of the leaguers. Let us make our It was now nearly dark; and we regret that, conce- own people comfortable, and then export what you like quently, we were unable to gather the whole of the to Johnny Crapair. (Hear.) He exhorted them to mottos, or the way in which they were arranged in the inquire diligently into their ewn condition—look what procession. There were a great number of them, all of they received, and what they paid towards the enorthem of the democratic school. They marched down moustaxes—to manifest the feelings of men and women, Lancashire Hill (the bands still playing lively airs), as fathers, as mothers, as brothers, or as sisters; and through Skaton-lane, up the Wellington Road, south they would not be long in placing themselves in advanas far as the Post-office, down Rock-row, Chestergate, tageous array against the tyrant, and then would they Little Underbank, and Hillgate, to the room, where deprive him at once of his sting to wound or injure

Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, the third victim, addressed the parts of the borough; but the lateness of the hour meeting briefly. He said that the Chartists had been grossly deceived by persons stating their object to be prompted the conductors to curtail it considerably. grossly deceived by persons stating their object to be
The Association-room was neatly decorated with tridestruction and equalisation of property. All that they coloured devices; and a platform was erested at one ever contended for on this point was an equalisation end for the speakers, females, and others, who had of political rights; and, by the help of God, the people taken an active part in the proceedings. Parties were would yet achieve it. He would still contend for admitted to the meeting on payment of two pence each those privileges; and were he in York, or Chester, or towards defraying the expences necessarily incurred Northallerton Gaol, if he could only get his head out, he would cry "Hurrah for the Charter!" (Cheers.) He feared the horrid bastiles which the faction were creating in different parts of the country, and the poor

Mr. BAIRSTOW followed on the principles of the Charter. He dwelt on the right of the people to a voice in the making of those laws by which they were sheets are lying in different parts of the town to expected to be governed; and concluded a short address by complimenting the Chartists of Stockport for the pre-eminently peaceable way in which they had welcomed the release of the advocates of their rights. It was then moved by Mr. S. LEE, seconded by Mr.

EDWARD CLARKE-"That a vote of thanks be presented to Mr. Bairstow for the able manner in which he had now and had at all times advocated the rights of freedom."

Carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Cha'rman, the meeting then separated about half-past 'n

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings

o'clock.

DURHAM.-Mr. Binns will lecture as follows:

-West Auckland, this evening (Saturday, Feb. 27,); Evenwood, Sunday morning, 28th; Staindrop, in the afternoon; South Church, Tuesday evening, March 1st; Chapel Row, Wednesday evening, March 2nd; Durham, Thursday evening, March 3rd. Mr. DEEGAN will lecture at the following places:-

Downs, this evening, Feb. 27th; Easington-lane, Sunday morning, Feb. 28th; Durham, Monday evening, March 1st; South Shields, Tuesday evenand other stimulants, but could not on account of the a servant or a serf, within the grasp of the wicked 4th; Blaydon, Friday evening, March 5th. ruler of the Board of Guardians.

| The servant or a serf, within the grasp of the wicked 4th; Blaydon, Friday evening, March 5th. rulers of this once happy but now miserable and op-Sunday evening, Feb. 28th.

> Chartists intend holding a meeting at Mr. Jones's, Horse Market, on Tuesday night, March 2nd, for the purpose of establishing a Chartist Temperance OUSEBURN .- Mr. Mason will deliver his

NORTHAMPTON. The Northampton

second lecture at the School Room, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, to commence at half-past ten precisely.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE. - FORTHCOMING CHARTIST MEETINGS .- Mr. Leech will lecture at the following places during the next week:-Sunday, the 28th, at Newton Heath; Menday, at Shaw; Tuesday, at Denton; Wednesday, at Chorlton; Thursday, at Openshaw; Friday, at Heywood.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists here are to have a tea party and ball at the Social Institution, Hall and copitalists are so reluctant to "co a bit of stiff," Ings, on Monday the 15th, on honour of William that the presenters of "flimsy" are for 'te most part Martin and Paul Holdsworth, in which occasion entirely dependent on the "old lady" herself. even a public meeting will also be held, to memorialise for the ordinary accommodations. Great hopes are the Queen and to petition Parliament, on behalf of entertained that this scarcity of money has arisen Feargus O'Connor, Robert Peddie, Wm. Brook, from the increased demand for capital, for employand Samuel Holberry. Tickets for the tea may be ment in business undertakings, as in that case it is a had of Mr. Ellis, Temperance House, Goodman'send, and of various other parties.

Local and General Entelligence. LEEDS .- PAYING FOR A WHISTLE .- On Mon-Queen Ann public-house, at Holbeck, was brought up at the Court House, to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by a man named Wm. Broadbent. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that he had been drinking at the Queen Consols for Account, 88½; Exchequer Bills 4; Indicated Consols, 88½; Exchequer Bills 4; Indicated Consols for Account, 88½; Exchequer Bills 4; Indicat stayed till near two o'clock on Sunday morning, per cent.; but are again advancing to last week's when he went hom, his cottage not being far on. position. The defendent followed him home, and when they window shutters, when he saw Collister upon the manly defence of free inquiry, as well as for his bed with his wife. They had only one room, and general exertions in the cause of liberty." she had gone to bed previous to his coming home. His wife, as soon as she could, got out of bed, and opened the door; and the complainant, on going into the house, was knocked down, and Collister made his escape, leaving his cap on the floor, and which was produced in evidence against him. Broadbent's wife and his brother, corroborated this statement. Mr. Collister, in his defence, accused the plaintiff of having robbed him, and said he had gone to Broadbent's house, at his own request, to make the matter up, when the latter, as if by previous concert, gave whistle, which he expected was to summon a party to his assistance, and he received a black eve. He called two witnesses, but they proved nothing, and the magistrates, after telling him it was a most disgraceful transaction, fined him £5 for each assault, and he had the satisfaction of paying £10 for his frolic.

breach of the peace, having been found fighting a pitched battle on Sunday morning, in a field behind the Catholic Chapel, on York-road. A policeman poor I was a state for that occasion, preferring to few in from Scotland or from distant counties of our own (the Cobourg) own coast. There have been no imports of foreign own coast. There have been no imports of family.

Poor I was a state for that occasion, preferring to few in from Scotland or from distant counties of our own cast. There have been no imports of family. stated that he was on duty, when he saw the two prisoners in the field, stripped into buff, surrounded by their friends. He took them into custody. The prisoners did not deny the charge, but were each auxious to lay the blame on the other. It appeared that they had had a little difference, on Saturday night, which not being then able to settle satisfactorily, they had made a deposit to meet for a fair stand-up fight, at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. They were ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for six months.

STEALING SHEEP Ners.—On Saturday last, two conduct the houseless poor under his management. good marks ex ship have improved again full lightness and Tuke of the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have improved again full lightness and the same ship have a same ship have same ship have same ship have same ship have ship have same ship have Irishmen, named Matthew Murphy and Luke The officers of this union actually muffled the bell, generally, and in some instances for a really prime M'Grath, were committed for trial at the next Pon- to prevent the poor creatures who sought relief mark, 2s per sack, with limited stocks both in the description given of them by the shopkeeper.

STEALING SUGAR.—On Saturday night, a watchman apprehended a young man, named Thomas Wormald, in the act of stealing sugar from a warehouse in Commercial Court, Briggate, in the occupation of Messrs. Wilson and Co., grocers. He had taken a wooden square out of the warehouse win-

he was right happy to believe that the people were now illegally pawning. James Martin, a young Irish-they so unworthily occupy."

The Result of the debate -comfortably housed-had plenty of good beef-and for two years, in a house in Goolden's Buildings, were in perfect health. (No, no.) What? why he York-street. He paid her for his lodgings on found that none of these reforms had taken place. Saturday night, and, on Sunday, when he wanted (Laughter.) Why, they said they could not get on to dress himself, he missed his best coat, which he with these reforms, because those ignorant fellows, Mitchell, Davies, &c., stood in the way. Well, well; they removed these fellows, and, instead of peace and but produced the ticket, and said she had been plenty, there were still poverty, misery, and wretched- driven to it by distress, and would have released remove him to Basford, from which he concluded that siasm, thousands were found to have contributed their ness amongst them, together with persecution and the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night, but she did not get denote the coat on Saturday night.

A FILTHY BRUTE.-On Tuesday last, Wm. Midgley, a plumber, residing in Church-street, Quarry Hill, was charged before the sitting magistrates at ing, in Wood-street, indecently exposed his person, vindictive oppressor's hand, and scourge and punish all with intent to insult two females. The offence being about them, so that they escaped (hear); and with this proved, he was sent to live on skilly, and rusticate

CAUSION TO BERRHOUSE KERPERS.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel Stott, of the Dolphin beerhouse, in Purday-street, York-road, Leeds, was fined 10s. and for examining the Accounts of the Keepe Purday-street, York-road, Leeds, was fined 10s. and of the Said House of Correction, making Requirements, for having, on the previous day suffered four linto the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be longing the same: and also into the Behavior be considered for the Said House of Correction, making Requirements and also into the Behavior be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Officers and Servants be considered for the Conduct of the Officers and Servants be considered for the Officers and Servants be co

Fire. — On Morday morning, at about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the flax-spinning mill of Mr. Lunton, situate in Bowman's-yard, Bowman-lane. It appears that some repairs were required to be done to the machinery of the steamengine, and for this purpose two wheelwrights went to work at one o'clock in the morning, in order that the hands might not be delayed; they were provided with lamps in glass lanterns, and whether either of them took his lamp out or not is not known, nor were they according to their own account, aware of any fire until they saw it blazing around them. Grain is large. Wheat goes off steadily at an ad-These men were at work in the hockling-room. where was deposited a very large quantity of flax, which burnt with fearful rapidity. An alarm was giver, and four fire-engines were speedily on the spot, which, aided by a plentiful supply of water, kent the flames under, and confined them to the building in which they originated. The flooring and roof of the mill are almost totally destroyed, and, in addition to the heckling machines, which are consumed, the carding and other machines are greatly injured by the water. The damage, however, is amply covered by insurance.

HALIFAX. -On Shrove Tuesday, the Ancient Noble Order of Odd Fellows, Bolton Unity, opened a new lodge, at the house of Mrs. Pulman, New Inn, Booth Town, near Halifax, entitled the Mulberry

Tree. BRADFORD .- THE NEW POOR LAW .- The inhabitants of Bradford and its neighbourhood, opposed to the New Poor Law are getting up petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying them not pais the Bill brought into the House by Lord Horpath. The rate-payers of Bradford having found that since the introduction of that obnoxious law into this town, the poor rate has increased at least fifty per cent. without any corresponding benefit to the poor, which is the cause of just and general discontent. Petition which a large number of signatures have already been attached.

HORTON.—At a meeting held in the school-room of the Episcopal Chapel, Great Horton, on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. J. C. Boddington, comparatively low, the operatives are fully employed. incumbent, in the chair, resolutions were unanimously adopted, strongly deprecating the continu-ance of the arbitrary powers of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the New Poor Law, and de-days, are also more actively engaged, especially in nouncing the Bill of Lord John Russell for hanging the foreign department; vast quantities of goods this mountain of iniquity round the people's neck for another ten years, in "good set terms."

TO MR. JOHN MASON.

JOHN MASON has sent us a long letter addressed to statement which he impugns. Mr. Mason professes much esteem for the Star and its proprietor: speaks largely of their "services to the cause: but is yet indignant with the Star for taking meato preserve its own existence, and its proprietor from ruin. He is "inclined to think that shielding the faults of men is more likely to injure them, maxim. He avows himself to have been the advance, however, of is per quarter over the rates really think we do him a kindness in withhold-

# SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, February 25th,

Half-past Siz.

THE "CITY" NEWS .- The Money Market this week has been very much straitened, and considerable temporary pressure is experienced. Bankers favourable symptom. While the rate of discount is upwards of five per cent., the value of money on change has not exceeded three and a half or four per cent. for loans upon stock or Exchequer Bills. thus affording a curious contrast between the two markets. There is very little stock at present in the hands of jobbers, so that speculators can produce day last, Mr. Thomas Collister, landlord of the Old but a momentary effect upon quotations. The Ann, on Saturday night week, at which place he Bonds, 10. Consols at one time had receded 3 imports from abroad comprise 700 quarters of Beans

FINSBURY WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.-This got there, he gave him sixpence to fetch a quart of Society held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, ale with. Broadbent demutred, on account of the Mr. Norman in the chair; and, among other busihour, but Collister said he must go to his house, where ness of minor importance, unanimously adopted the he would get it. Upon this he set off and had not proceeded far before he heard a scream, when he with feelings of indignation, the vindictive persecuturned back, and found his door locked. He knocked, tion of Mr. Henry Hetherington, by the renegade but could not get in, upon which he tore down the Whigs; and tender him their sincere thanks for his

COURT GOSSIP .- The "Princess Royal" has been sitting" for her miniature! (Query, sitting?) The Queen takes the greatest interest in the picture: and Mr. Ross (the artist) is under no apprehension and are rather cheaper. No charge as regards that he will be unsuccessful, knowing that in a Beans or Peas. Up to Friday, about 8,000 barrels month or two the original will have altered so of United States Flour changed hands, in bond, much, that its own mother will not be able to dis. pute the accuracy of his version. — Mrs. at 257. Southey, widow of Captain Southey, and sister-in-Windsor Castle is about to be repainted outside, and redecorated within. The expence is expected rather lb. dearer. Prime Beef, 62d. to 7d., inferior ditto. the Queen, his niece, to apprise her that there was 4,135. a font among the crown plate, which had been used for the christening of all the family of George the There was a moderate quantity of Wheat from Essex A MILL.—On Monday, two young men named Third, and which, no doubt, she would prefer for Kent, and Suffolk, for this day's market, with a fair the baptism of the Princess Royal; to which the supply of Barley, Beans, and Peas, from these tailor and the latter an engine man, were charged Onean replied that she had ordered a new forth. tailor and the latter an engine man, were charged Queen replied, that she had ordered a new font counties, and fair fresh arrivals of Irish Osts, but to her own taste for that occasion, preferring to few in from Scotland or from distant counties of our

Poor Law Realities .- Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Flour have arrived from New York. The weather City Police Commissioner, appeared before the Lord has been mild and open, with slight rain since Mon-Mayor, yesterday, accompanied by some of his day se'nnight, which has enabled the farmers to officers, to lay complaints against the authorities of commence field work in good earnest, throughout all the West London Union, for refusing to shelter the early districts. Our millers were eager buyers several unfortunate and destitute persons, who had been found, a night or two ago, exposed to the inclement weather which has lately prevailed. The similar improvement in the value of the best deauthorities at the "Union" told the officers to take scriptions of foreign, particularly choice Dantais the near sufferers to the "straw, ward" to take scriptions of foreign, particularly choice Flour the poor sufferers to the "straw-yard," a place white Wheat. The top price of town-made Flow unknown to the law, and one to which Mr. may be considered as firmly established at 58s per the property has a received. Harvey has resolved no policeman shall ever sack, being an advance of 3s per sack thereon, and to the necessities of all who have come under his request, at last week's prices. Peas commanded cognizance. It is a remarkable fact, that only one nearly the rates of this day se'nnight, with a slow case of disputed relief has ever occurred in the East sale. Tares were inquired for, and quite as high

dow, and was reaching the sugar out with his hand.

The quantity missing was about eleven pounds.

Was committed for trial.

The denunciation of its unconstituted for trial.

The denunciation of its unconstituted for trial.

The denunciation of its unconstituted for trial. was committed for trial.

Effects of Distress.—On Monday last, a wretched-looking woman, with a miserably-clad infant at her breast, was placed before the aitting magistrates, at the Court House, on a charge of illegally pawning. James Martin, a young Irish-

THE RESULT of the debate on Lord Morpeth's Bill was, we understand, looked anxiously for at Paris, as it involves, according to the French politicians, not only the dissolution of our House of Commons but the resignation of the Melbourne Cabinet. The French Government, we are told, ordered a courier to be sent off with the division, and his despatches to be telegraphed from Calais.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POOR LAW AMENDgiven to understand, hat nothing extra was allowed without the sanction of the Board?

Were very numerously attended, and the sentiments of what was meant by "peace, law, and order." On the wanted no more. The people had the right to a trates relieved the half-starved woman on setting of the opponents of the bill expressed with equal energy and truth. energy and truth.

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Christmas General Quarter Sessions of a Peace, for the West-Riding of the County of Yest will be held by Adjournment in the Committee Room, at the House of Correction, at Wakefield, Wednesday, the Tenth Day of March next, at Reve o'Clock in the Forencon, for the Purpose of inspect C. H. ELSLEY.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 25th February, 1841.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26 .- The reported arrival of vance of 1s. per quarter. Barley does not improve in value, but there is a free sale at last week's prices.

Oats are id. per stone, and Shelling 1s. per load higher. Beans steady.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 23.-The arrivals of grain to this day's market are large.
Wheat of all descriptions has been in fair demand. and is, per qr. higher. There has also been a good demand for Barley at last week's prices. Oate have been 1d. to 1d. per stone, and Shelling 1s. per load higher. Beans little alteration.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WELL ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans, Pour Qrs. 1043 Qrs. 3528 Qrs. Qrs. 197 Qrs. Qre. 247

£ s. d. 3 4 11 1 13 8 1 1 5 1 2 0 00 2 2 11 1 16 5 4 LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, FEB. 24.—There was heavy show of sheep, and only a moderate one beasts at market this morning. There was a good attendance of buyers, and a brisk demand, in consequence of which all was well sold up. Beef. 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 7d. to 71d per lb. Number of Beasts, 240; Sheep, 3,600.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, FEB. 23.—Our market has again preented a lively and animated appear. ance to-day, and a considerable quantity of goods has changed hands. The demand was principally for the middling and lower qualities of both Plain and Fancy Woollens, and the whole of choice and new comparatively low, the operatives are fully employed, and the grand desideratum of an improvement in prices begins to be partially realized. The ware houses, whose trade is not dependent on market have lately been sent off, and the packers are now actively employed. The Wool market was an average one, and prices remain firm.

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY .- Wool Markets We do not perceive any alteration this week, either N MASON has sent us a long letter addressed to in demand or prices. There is an active business Feargus O'Connor, disputing the veracity of a in the lower sorts of Wether Combing Wool, with correspondent referred to in Mr. O'Connor's letter an adequate supply. Yarn Market.—There is no of last week; but confirming all the facts of the alteration perceptible in the demand for Yarns. Prices stationary. Piece Market .- Although the attendance of merchants has been numerous, jet we do not learn that their purchases are more extensive than for several weeks past. Prices without

alteration. HULL CORN MARKET, FEB. 22 .- During the past week there has been a good deal of inquiry for old than correcting them at the proper time;" and is foreign Wheat, but the holders demanding higher angry with the Star for acting on his own prices, the transactions were not extensive; an person referred to by Mr. O'Connor's Newcretle of Tuesday last was obtained. In other articles correspondent, as having called on the Newcastle the trade there has been but little doing, without Council for a vote of censure en the Star, to which any alteration in value. At this day's market there call that body did not choose to respond. We was a short supply of Wheat from the farmers, have no room for Mr. Mason's letter; and we who were asking considerably higher prices. The holders of free Foreign Wheat were also demanding much higher rates, and although there were several buyers from the country, yet, in consequence of the advanced prices, but little business was done, and the trade cannot be noted more than ls. to 2s. per quarter dearer than this day se'nnight. Buler maintains its price. Peas Is. per quarter higher, In Beans no alteration. Oats firm, at la per quarter advance. In Linseed and Rapseed me

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FED 20. -With the opening of the inland navigation, applies from the interior have been liberal; but as the bakers and dealers had become bare of stock, there was a lively demand for English Flour during the week, and all the fresh arrivals have been purchased by consumers at very full prices, consequently but little of choice quality remains in first hands. For Oatmeal we have also had a better inquiry at improving rates, and a moderate amount of business done in the article. There was a steady inquiry for Wheat at our market this morning, and an advance of ld. per 70lbs. was paid. Flour was likewise in fair request, and an improvement of is per sack realised. Oats were also more readily sold, and Oatmeal may be noted 6d. per load dearer. In other articles the transactions were not of an exten-

sive nature, and prices unvaried.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 22.-During the last seven days we have had a fair supply of Wheat, Barley, and Malt coastwice, and upwards of 11,000 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland. The arrivals of other descriptions of free Grain, as well as those of Flour, have been moderate. The week's and 12,900 barrels of Flour, the latter from the United States. Without anything like an extensive vend for Wheat, but under a fair steady demand for consumption, holders have been very firm, and have been enabled to establish an advance, generally at 2d. per 70lbs. on our last quotations. Free Flour has met a moderate sale at previous rates. Cais have continued in small supply; the demand, however, has not stepped beyond the wants of necessious buyers, and no material alteration has occurred in their value; 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2dd. per 45lbs. has been paid for a few fine mealing. Oatmeal has latterly sold rather more freely, at 27s, to 27s. 6d. per 240lbs. Most of the roundland Malting Barley has been cleared off at 37s. to 39s. per quarter; grinding qualties, Irish and Foreign, have met little inquiry,

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. FEB. 22.-This day

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 22. London Union—the most populous in the kingdom. There was only a moderate business transacted in Oats, mostly confined to the consumers, who gave quite as much money for all prime Corn, and THE POOR LAW COMMISSION CONTINUANCE BILL inferior sorts were not offered on lower terms.

> LERDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FRARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Bris gate; and Published by the said Joshua Hossol, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwa ling house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate: internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whele of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, February, 27, 1841)